

WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Flanery's report of weather observations from Monday, June 18, to Sunday, June 24, gives the following figures:

	Temperature	Wind	Rainfall
	Highest	Lowest	In Inches
Monday	80	57	.65
Tuesday	82	62	.02
Wednesday	79	62	.02
Thursday	78	61	.01
Friday	83	61	.70
Saturday	83	61	.25
Sunday	84	60	.00

Average 81. . . . 60 Total 1.63

Much damage throughout the state by lightning and wind.

AT THE TOP OF THE ROAD.

By Chas. Buxton Going, in McClure's for July.
"But, lord," she said, "my shoulders still are strong—
I have been used to bear the load so long;
And see, the hill is passed and smooth the road."
"Yet," said the stranger, "yield me now thy load."

Gently he took it from her, and she stood straight-limbed and lithe, in new-found maidenhood.

Amid long, sunlit fields; around them sprang a tender lance, and birds and rivers sang.

"My lord," she said, "the land is very fair!" smiling, he answered: "Was it not so there?"

"There?" In her voice a wondering question lay. "Was I not always here, then, as today?"

He turned to her with strange, deep eyes aflame; "Knowest thou not this kingdom, nor my name?"

"Nay," she replied, "but this I understand: That thou art Lord of Life in this dear land!"

"Yea, child," he murmured, scarce above his breath: "Lord of the Land; but men have named me Death."

TAKE NOTICE.

President Frost will take advantage of the moonlight to give a number of addresses as follows: Blue Lick Church House, Saturday night, June 30; Slate Lick Springs, Sunday, July 1, at 2 p. m.; Red Lick Church House, Monday night, July 2; Beaver Pond-School House, Tuesday night, July 3; Wagnersville, Estill county, Wednesday night, July 4.

There will be preaching at the Parish House next Sunday night at 7:15. Prior to that the young folks of the Christian Endeavor Society will have their meeting at 6:30.

IN KENTUCKY.

Three interesting scenes of law enforcement in Kentucky are now on the stage. In our little neighbor city of Richmond, Mayor Woods has vetoed all grants of saloon licenses for the coming year. Richmond has eleven saloons, which is eleven too many for a town of its size, but the mayor has not planned to make the town "dry" merely by the use of his veto. He only intends to compel the saloons make a little better attempt to keep the law. The law requires that the saloons shall publish their petitions for licenses in some Richmond newspaper for at least five days previous to the meeting of the council which is to consider them, and to file their applications with the city clerk at least three days before such consideration, and when licenses are granted, to pay a \$1000 license fee for one year, in advance. The two first-named provisions of the law have been ignored, and the council has voted to allow the saloons to pay their license fees in installments of \$100 per month, instead of all down at once. We congratulate the city on having a mayor who has respect for the laws he has sworn to enforce, and hope that the council and citizens will stand by him. Saloons never keep the laws, and seldom make a pretense of keeping them. However it is splendid practice for any executive officer to try the laws on them occasionally.

In Louisville, two apparently contrary movements for law enforcement are taking place, for both of which we have sympathy. The mayor is "keeping the lid on" the saloons on Sunday so tightly that the sulphurous breath of their keepers can hardly escape from their devil's broth kettles, and we almost fear an explosion. This movement was started by the governor of the state and is carried on in earnest by the mayor. But a magistrate of the city, Frank J. Hoffman, is not content with enforcing the law against saloon-keepers but is fining druggists and others who sell things on Sunday which are not necessary. His action seems to be generally regarded as an attempt to make the law odious. This judgment may or may not be correct, but we are glad to see him enforcing the law, nevertheless. It is demoralizing to citizens, and especially to executive officers, to have laws on the statute book and make no attempt to enforce them. If the law is now too general in its scope, let it be enforced until the people realize what it ought to be, and then let it be changed. It is rumored that a movement is already on foot in Frankfort to change the provisions of the Sunday-closing law to meet the needs of the case. We would like to whisper something—very low, however:—It would be a good thing for druggists also, if they could go to church, and we do not think the death-rate would increase or the jails be fuller, if soda-water, cigars and stamps were not sold on Sunday.

DO YOU LOVE YOUR CHILDREN.

If not, then don't take much interest in the school. But if you do love them, wouldn't you give them enough to eat if you had it? To feed the minds of your children is just as important,—yes more so,—than to feed their bodies.

Schools ought to begin PROMPTLY, NEXT WEEK. More children will go in July than in December. We shall have things to say to teachers and children later. Now we want to speak to School Trustees and Parents.

TRUSTEES have three very important duties—they are more important than getting in the crops on time. First, they should hire the BEST POSSIBLE TEACHERS for the schools under their care. No favoritism, no carelessness, no delay! Secondly, they should provide the most COMFORTABLE SCHOOL HOUSES possible. The children cannot half study when the rain is leaking through the roof on to them, in summer, or when their feet are freezing in winter. One girl who studied in Berea this year, FROZE HER FEET IN THE SCHOOLROOM while teaching last winter. Thirdly, they should see that school begins as early as possible in July. Every day's feeding is important in fattening stock. Every day's learning is more important in educating children.

PARENTS have two special tasks, to make the most of the school. First, they should see that all children of school age ATTEND REGULARLY. Don't let one of them miss half a day unless for sickness. One day's absence may put the child back a week in his books. Secondly, STAND BY THE TEACHER. Of course the teacher is not perfect, but he knows more about what the child needs than the child does, or than you do. But he must have loyalty and obedience if he is to do his best work. The church and the school are the most important institutions in the United States. Make them better and you make the country better.



Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.



In treating this subject I hope to discuss a few of the most essential principles of arithmetic and what I have found to be the best methods of presenting the subject to a class such as one will meet in the rural schools.

I feel it my duty to share with those who have perhaps had poorer opportunity, the results of my study and experience, for I have seen many earnest teachers blundering through their work because they have never been able to profit by the experience of others.

A teacher should have an object definitely in view when he teaches, and a well formed plan by which he expects to work it out. He should not risk guess work in a place where the character of untold numbers is at stake.

The chief thing is to realize, when teaching arithmetic, that one's duty is to give knowledge which will be of use in the ordinary affairs of business, to give mental discipline which will result in power to meet and solve the various problems of life, to give refinement of character through a desire for neatness, accuracy and order. With these words of introduction we may well turn our thought to the question of greatest importance.

TEACHING FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS AND OPERATIONS.

The idea of number is perhaps one of the inherited notions, at least it is developed at so early an age that when the teacher first meets the pupil he finds quite an amount of arithmetical knowledge awaiting him. The child knows one, many, and a part, and this is no small part of what the wisest know.

The teacher's work is to add to this knowledge, and to guide its growth in the right way. In the first year do not make the common mistake of thinking you have done your duty when you have drilled the children in counting a hundred, forward, backward, by ones, by twos. If you do, you have missed the great purpose of your work, which is to develop the power to carry out mentally, and to express well orally or in writing, simple arithmetical solutions.

In doing this, remember that the child knows nothing of abstract numbers. You must be concrete if you would be understood. In the first six months aim to teach, first, the various operations up to 12, including, of course, the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1-6, since the fractional idea and division are the same and should be taught together. Second, the use of the four fundamental signs. Third, the use of the equation. Fourth, the writing of simple numbers, possibly to 100.

To make the work concrete, send your children out to get a certain number of gravel stones, acorns, sticks, or any simple thing. Give each one a small box, (a pill box if you can) and have him keep his things to count and play with. In class, have each one say with you, e. g., "Two stones and three stones make five stones," and at the same time put them together. Vary this with small numbers, and then tell them that you can say the same thing on the board.

Write the equation, "2 stones + 3 stones = 5 stones," explaining each part with great care, and using it for a writing on the board or at their seats. Later, using the stones, have them say and do at the same time, "Six stones less two stones leaves four stones." And from that give them the equation, "6 stones - 2 stones = 4 stones."

In multiplication, express the sign as times, rather than multiplied by, thus, "3 times 4 stones = 12 stones," showing carefully that this is merely an addition.

Bring them to see division by asking each one to put his twelve stones in two piles of the same size, and later in three, in four, and in six. Express this operation both orally and on the board, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 stones, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 stones, etc.

As the term goes on vary the exercise by making the concrete term apples, horses, boys, etc., as new words are added to the child's written vocabulary.

Now, as a last caution, do not push the class too fast; do not let them be careless in their written work; do not get careless yourself; do not fail to use signs and the equational form of statement; do not forget to make all terms concrete by putting the name in the equation and having the children do the same. By working in this way you train your pupils to think, to analyze, and to state the steps of their analysis in a clear and neat form, three things which directly make character. The result is well worth the effort.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER VIII.

By the 26th of December, 1862, General Rosecrans had, by incessant labor, accumulated a large supply of quartermaster stores, and put the reorganized Army of the Cumberland in the best possible trim. He did not wait for clear weather, but early that rainy morning had the army all in motion on the several roads leading south from Nashville. The tents, camp and garrison equipage were left behind in charge of convalescents. Every soldier and officer, in light marching order, moved on through the incessant rain, which before night thoroughly soaked their clothing; but, with unabated courage, every man was careful to "keep his powder dry." On that dark, rainy night I came up with the Eighth, bivouacked in the cedars north of Laverge.

A few days previous Captains Powell, Company B, and Wilson, Company C, with Lieutenants Gumm and McDaniel, Company I, had been granted permission, and had returned to Kentucky on leave of absence; and Captains Jamison, Company D, and Willbourn, Company H, and Lieutenant Neal, were left sick at Nashville. This reduced our line officers considerably, and, Company D having no commissioned officer present, Colonel May, now in command, put the author temporarily in command of that company. The other companies were commanded as follows:

Company A—Second Lieutenant Jacob Phips.

Company B—Second Lieutenant Joseph Blackwell.

Company C—First Lieutenant Wm. Park.

Company E—Captain Robert B. Hickman.

Company F—Captain John B. Banton.

Company G—Captain Landrum C. Minter.

Company H—First Lieutenant Wade B. Cox.

Company I—Lieutenant Newton Hughes.

Company K—Captain Henry Thomas.

Skirmishing commenced at early dawn the 27th, and increased into a sharp battle. As we advanced on Laverge, at 8 o'clock, our shells soon set the town on fire, and two hours after, as our brigade passed through, the majority of the houses were in smoking ruins. The enemy gave way and fell back across Stewart's Creek, within ten miles of Murfreesboro. Near dark we bivouacked in the cedars just north of Stewart's Creek. The Eighth Kentucky did not have time to kindle their fires before we were ordered on picket, one-half the command on the line at a time. The rain had been pouring down all the afternoon, and our clothing, which was wet to the skin, felt anything but comfortable to a superfluous man. We were not disturbed by the enemy throughout this disagreeable night, which at last gave way to a bright, pleasant morning. Being Sunday, our good Catholic general did not move his army, and all of us who were not detailed for forage and picket duty had a quiet rest.

The rebel pickets, though in easy halting distance of ours, kept very quiet, and, in some instances relaxed their sullenness enough to indulge in a friendly chat with our pickets. This private armistice resulted in a squad from each belligerent army laying down their arms and advancing to the creek. Thus separated by the stream, the following conversation ensued:

Rebel—"What command does you-ens belong to?"

Federal—"The Third Brigade."

Rebel—"Who commands that ar brigade?"

Federal—"Colonel Matthews."

What is your command?"

Rebel—"We ar Wheeler's; an' I believe you-ens are the fellers we fit at Dobbin's Ferry."

Federal—"You bet we are! What did you think of us?"

Rebel—"Darned good marksmen; but whar yer fellers tryin' to go ter?"

Federal—"To Murfreesboro."

Rebel—"Well you-ens 'll find that ar a mighty bloody job, sho."

After an exchange of newspapers, thrown over by attaching to them a stone, each party retired to their posts.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

A Man May Earn

A princely salary—he may command the highest wages of his trade—he may do a nice, thriving business in farming, stock-raising or merchandising—yet, if he spends all his money he is a desperately poor man. He will remain in poverty until he begins to bank a little of his earnings and create a surplus fund for the day of adversity and to provide for the unproductive years of advanced age. You know this to be true. Are you still saying "Next week I will begin to put away a little money?" NOW IS THE TIME. Every day counts. We want you to open your bank account here, and it matters not how little you start it with. We will give you a bank book and a supply of checks. We offer you Absolute SAFETY and appreciate your patronage.

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OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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CHAPTER XIII.

ST. MARTIN'S EVE.

It was late evening on the last day but one of November, when I rode into Paris through the Orleans gate. The wind was in the northeast, and a great cloud of vapor hung in the eye of an angry sunset. The air seemed to be full of wood smoke, the kennels reeked, my gorge rose at the city's smell; and with all my heart I envied the man who had gone out of it by the same gate nearly two months before, with his face to the south and the prospect of riding day after day across heath and moor and pasture. At least he had had some weeks of life before him, and freedom, and the open air, and hope and uncertainty, while I came back under doom; and in the pall of smoke that hung over the huddle of innumerable roofs, saw a gloomy shadowing of my own fate.

For make no mistake. A man in middle life does not strip himself of the worldly habit with which experience has clothed him, does not run counter to all the cynical saws and instances by which he has governed his course so long, without shiverings and doubts and horrible misgivings and struggles of heart. At least a dozen times between the Loire and Paris I asked myself what honor was; and what good it would do me when I lay rotting and forgotten; if I was not a fool following a Jack-of-lantern; and whether, of all the men in the world, the relentless man to whom I was returning would not be the first to gibe at my folly.

However, shame kept me straight; shame and the memory of mademoiselle's looks and words. I dared not be false to her again; I could not, after speaking so loftily, fall so low. And therefore—though not without many a secret struggle and quaking—I came, on this last evening but one of November, to the Orleans gate and rode slowly and sadly through the streets by the Luxembourg, on my way to the Pont au Change.

The struggle had sapped my last strength, however; and with the first whiff of the gutters, the first rush of barefooted gamins under my horse's hoofs, the first babel of street cries, the first breath, in a word, of Paris, there came a new temptation—to go for one last night to Zaton's to see the tables again and the faces of surprise; to be, for an hour or two, the old Berault. That could be no breach of honor; for in any case I could not reach the cardinal before to-morrow. And it could do no harm. It could make no change in anything. It would not have been a thing worth struggling about—only I had in my inmost heart suspicions that the stoutest resolutions might lose their force in that atmosphere; that even such a talisman as the memory of a woman's looks and words might lose its virtue there.

Still I think I should have succumbed in the end if I had not received at the corner of the Luxembourg a shock which sobered me effectually. As I passed the gate a coach followed by two outriders swept out of the palace courtyard; it was going at a great pace and I reined my jaded horse on one side to give it room. As it whirled by me one of the leather curtains flapped back and I saw for a second, by the waning light—the nearer wheels were no more than two feet from my boot—a face inside.

A face, and no more, that only for a second! But it froze me. It was Richelieu's cardinal; but not as I had been wont to see it, keen, cold, acute, with intellect and indomitable will in every feature. This face was distorted with rage and impatience; with the fever of haste and the fear of death. The eyes burned under the pale brow, the mustache bristled, the teeth showed through the beard; I could fancy the man crying "Faster! Faster!" and gnawing his nails in the impatience of passion; and I shrank back as if I had been struck. The next moment the galloping outriders splashed me, the coach was a hundred paces ahead, and I was left chilled and wondering, foreseeing the worst, and no longer in any mood for the gaming-table.

Such a revelation of such a man was enough to appal me. Conscience cried out that he must have heard that Cochefort had escaped, and through me! But I dismissed the idea as soon as formed. In the vast meshes of the cardinal's schemes, Cochefort could be only a small fish; and to account for the face in the coach I needed a cataclysm, a catastrophe, a misfortune, as far above ordinary mishaps as this man's intellect rose above the common run of minds.

It was almost dark when I crossed the bridges and crept dependently to the Rue Savonnerie. After halting my horse I took my bag and holsters and climbing the stairs to my old landlord's—the place seemed to have grown strangely mean and small and ill-smelling in my absence—I knocked at the door. It was opened by the little tailor himself, who threw up

his arms at the sight of me. "By St. Genevieve!" he said, "if it is not M. de Berault!"

"No other," I said. It touched me a little, after my lonely journey, to find him so glad to see me—though I had sometimes to unbend to him and borrow his money. "You look surprised, little man!" I continued, as he made way for me to enter. "I'll be sworn you have been pawning my goods and letting my room, you knave!"

"Never, your excellency!" he answered, beaming on me. "On the contrary, I have been expecting you."

"How?" I said. "To-day?"

"To-day or to-morrow," he answered, following me in and closing the door. "The first thing I said, when I heard the news this morning, was: Now we shall have M. de Berault back again. Your excellency will pardon the children," he continued, as I took the old seat on the three-legged stool before the hearth. "The night is cold, and there is no fire in your room."

While he ran to and fro with my cloak and bag, little Gil, to whom I had stood at St. Sulpice's—borrowing ten crowns the same day, I remember—came shyly to play with my sword-hilt. "So you expected me back when you heard the news, Frison, did you?" I said, taking the lad on my knee.

"To be sure, your excellency," he answered, peeping into the black pot before he lifted it to the hook.

"Very good. Then, now, let us hear what the news was," I said dryly.

"Of the cardinal, M. de Berault."

"Ah? And what?"

He looked at me, holding the heavy pot suspended in his arms. "You have not heard?" he exclaimed, his jaw falling.

"Not a tittle. Tell it me, my good fellow."

"You have not heard that His Eminence is disgraced?"

I stared at him. "Not a word," I said.

He set down the pot. "Your excellency must have made a very long journey indeed, then," he said, with conviction. "For it has been in the air a week or more and I thought it had brought you back. A week? A month, I dare say. They whisper that it is the old Queen's doing. At any rate, it is certain that they have cancelled his commissions and displaced his officers. There are rumors of immediate peace with Spain. His enemies are lifting up their heads and I hear that he has relays of horses set all the way to the coast, that he may fly at any moment. For what I know he may be gone already."

"But, man," I said—"the king! You forget the king. Let the cardinal once pipe to him and he will dance. And they will dance, too!" I added grimly.

"Yes," Frison answered eagerly. "True, your excellency, but the king will not see him. Three times to-day as I am told, the cardinal has driven to the Luxembourg and stood like any common man in the ante-chamber, so that I hear it was pitiful to see him. But His Majesty would not admit him. And when he went away the last time, I am told that his face was like death! Well, he was a great man and we may be worse ruled, M. de Berault, saying your presence. If the nobles did not like him, he was good to the traders and the bourgeoisie and equal to all."

"Silence, man! Silence and let me think," I said, much excited. And while he bustled to and fro, getting my supper, and the firelight played about the snug, sorry little room and the child toyed with his plaything, I fell to digesting this great news and pondering how I stood now and what I ought to do. At first sight I know it seemed that I had nothing to do but sit still. In a few hours the man who held my bond would be powerless and I should be free. In a few hours I might smile at him. To all appearance, the dice had fallen well for me. I had done a great thing, run a great risk, won a woman's love and after all was not to pay the penalty!

But a word which fell from Frison as he flattered round me, pouring out the broth and cutting the bread, dropped into my mind and spoiled my satisfaction. "Yes, your excellency," he exclaimed, confirming something he had said before, and which I had missed, "and I am told that the last time he came into the gallery there was not a man of all the scores who attended his levee last Monday would speak to him. They fell off like rats—just like rats—until he was left standing all alone. And I have seen him!" Frison lifted up his eyes and his hands and drew in his breath. "Ah, I have seen the king look shabby beside him! And his eye! I would not like to meet it now."

"Plish!" I growled. "Some one has fooled you. Men are wiser than that."

"So? Well, your excellency understands. But—there are no cats on a cold hearth."

I told him again that he was a fool. But withal I felt uncomfortable. This was a great man if ever a great man lived and they were all leaving him; and I—well, I had no cause to love him. But I had taken his money, I had accepted his commission and I had betrayed him. Those three things being so, if he fell before I could—with the best will in the world—set myself right with him, so much the better for me. That was my gain, the fortune of war. But if I lay hid and took time for my ally, and being here while he stood still—though tottering—waited until he fell, what of my honor then? What of the grand words I had said to mademoiselle at Agen? I should be like the recreant in the old romance, who, lying in the ditch while the battle raged, came out afterwards and boasted of his courage.

And yet the flesh was weak. A day, 24 hours, two days might make the difference between life and death. At last I settled what I would do. At

noon the next day, the time at which I should have presented myself, if I had not heard this news, at that time I would still present myself. Not earlier; I owed myself the chance. Not later; that was due to him.

Having so settled it, I thought to rest in peace. But with the first light I was awake; and it was all I could do to keep myself quiet until I heard Frison stirring. I called to him then to know if there was any news, and lay waiting and listening while he went down to the street to learn. It seemed an endless time before he came back; an age, after he came back, before he spoke.

"Well, he has not set off?" I cried at last, unable to control my eagerness.

Of course he had not. At nine o'clock I sent Frison out again; and at ten, and at eleven—always with the same result. I was like a man waiting, and looking, and, above all, listening for a reprieve, and as sick as any craven. But when he came back at eleven I gave up hope and dressed myself carefully. I suppose I still had an odd look, however; for Frison stopped me at the door and asked me with evident alarm, whither I was going.

I put the little man aside gently. "To the tables," I said. "To make a big throw, my friend."

It was a fine morning, sunny, keen, pleasant. Even the streets smelled fresh. But I scarcely noticed it. All my thoughts were where I was going. It seemed but a step from my threshold to the Hotel Richelieu. I was no sooner gone from the one than I found myself at the other. As on the memorable evening, when I had crossed the street in a drizzling rain and looked that way with foreboding, there were two or three guards in the cardinal's livery, loitering before the gates. But this was not all. Coming nearer, I found the opposite pavement under the Louvre thronged with people; not moving about their business, but standing all silent, all looking across furtively, all with the air of persons who wished to be thought passing by. Their silence and their keen looks had in some way an air of menace. Looking back after I had turned in towards the gates I found them devouring me with their eyes.

Certainly they had little else to look at. In the courtyard, where some mornings when the court was in Paris I had seen a score of coaches waiting and thrice as many servants, were now emptiness and sunshine and stillness. The officer, who stood twisting his mustaches, on guard looked at me in wonder as I passed. The lackeys lounging in the portico, and all too much taken up with whispering to make a pretense of being of service, grinned at my appearance. But that which happened when I had mounted the stairs and come to the door of the ante-chamber, outdid all. The man on guard there would have opened the door; but when I went to take advantage of the offer, and enter, a majordomo, who was standing near, muttering with two or three of his kind, hastened forward and stopped me.

"Your business, Monsieur, if you please?" he said inquisitively. And I wondered why the others looked at me so strangely.

"I am M. de Berault," I answered sharply. "I have the entrée."

He bowed politely enough. "Yes, M. de Berault, I have the honor to know your face," he said. "But pardon me. Have you business with His Eminence?"

"I have the common business," I answered bluntly. "By which many of us live, sirrah!—to wait on him."

"But—by appointment, Monsieur?" he persisted.

"No," I said, astonished. "It is the usual hour. For the matter of that, however, I have business with him."

The man looked at me for a moment, in apparent embarrassment. Then he stood reluctantly aside and signed to the door-keeper to open the door. I passed in, uncovering, with an assured face, ready to meet all eyes. Then in a moment, on the threshold, the mystery was explained.

The room was empty.

CHAPTER XIV.

ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER.

Yes, at the great cardinal's levee I was the only client. I stared round the room, a long narrow gallery, through which it was his custom to walk every morning after receiving his more important visitors. I stared, I say, round this room, in a state of stupefaction. The seats against either wall were empty, the recesses of the windows empty too. The hat, sculptured and painted here and there, the staring R, the blazoned arms, looked down on a vacant floor. Only, on a little stool by the main door, sat a quiet-faced man in black, who read, or pretended to read, in a little book, and never looked up. One of those men, blind, deaf, secretive, who fatten in the shadow of the great.

At length, while I stood confounded and full of shamed thought—for I had seen the ante-chamber of Richelieu's old hotel so crowded that he could not walk through it—this man closed his book, rose and came noiselessly towards me. "M. de Berault?" he said.

"Yes," I answered.

"His Eminence awaits you. Be good enough to follow me."

I did so, in a deeper stupor than before. For how could the cardinal know that I was here? How could he have known when he gave the order? But I had short time to think of these things. We passed through two rooms, in one of which some secretaries were writing; we stopped at a third door. Over all brooded a silence which could be felt. The usher knocked, opened, and with his finger on his lip, pushed aside a curtain and signed to me to enter. I did so, and found myself standing behind a screen.

"Is that M. de Berault?" asked a thin, high-pitched voice.

"Yes, Monseigneur," I answered trembling.

"Then come, my friend, and talk to me."

I went round the screen; and I know not how it was, the watching crowd outside, the vacant ante-chamber in which I had stood, the stillness—all seemed concentrated here, and gave to the man I saw before me a dignity which he had never possessed for me when the world passed through his doors, and the proudest fawned on him for a smile. He sat, in a great chair on the farther side of the hearth, a little red skull-cap on his head, his fine hands lying motionless in his lap. The collar of fawn which fell over his red cape was quite plain, but the skirts of his red robe were covered with rich lace and the order of the Holy Ghost shone on his breast. Among the multitudinous papers on the great table near him I saw a sword and pistols lying; and some tapestry that covered a little table behind him failed to hide a pair of spurred riding boots. But he—in spite of these signs of trouble—looked towards me as I advanced, with a face mild and almost benign; a face in which I strove in vain to find traces of last night's passion. So that it flashed across me that if this man really stood—and afterward I knew he did—on the thin razor-edge between life and death, between the supreme of earthly power, lord of France, and arbiter of Europe, and the nothingness of the clod, he justified his fame. He gave weaker natures no room for triumph.

The thought was no sooner entertained than it was gone. "And so you are back at last, M. de Berault?" he said, gently. "I have been expecting to see you since nine this morning."

"Your Eminence knew then—" I muttered.

"That you returned to Paris by the Orleans gate last evening, alone?" He fitted together the ends of his fingers, and looked at me over them with inscrutable eyes. "Yes, I knew all that last night. And now of your mission? You have been faithful and diligent, I am sure. Where is he?"

(To Be Continued.)

DARWIN AS A HUSBAND.

His Loyalty Shown in an Eloquent Tribute to His Faithful Wife.

All his life long Darwin thought of others before he thought of himself. His nature was deeply affectionate, and he was made for kindness, says Youth's Companion. His was not a perfect character; by his own confession he was vain, passionate and even quarrelsome as a lad.

But his heart was large and kind. Gentleness was characteristic of him always. He was a true friend, a loyal lover and husband and a most loving father. Many years after his marriage, in a document written for his children, Darwin paid his wife a sweet and manly tribute.

"You all know your mother," he wrote, "and what a good mother she has ever been to all of you. She has been my greatest blessing, and I can declare that in my whole life I have never heard her utter one word I would rather have been unsaid. She has never failed in kindest sympathy toward me, and has borne with the utmost patience my frequent complaints of ill health and discomfort."

"I do not believe she has ever missed an opportunity of doing a kind action to any one near her. I marvel at my good fortune that she, so infinitely my superior in every moral quality, consented to be my wife. She has been my wise adviser and cheerful comforter throughout life, which without her would have been, during a very long period, a miserable one from ill health. She has earned the love of every soul near her."

Her Mother-in-Law.

Recently at one of the large hotels in Liverpool several enthusiastic students of old coins were conversing on their favorite subject. After discussing the value of certain coins for some time, an old fellow in the corner of the room said he had a coin which bore the image of the queen's mother-in-law. The company wouldn't believe it, but the old man persisted, and said he would wager \$25 that he could prove it.

"Done!" exclaimed one of them, and the money was staked.

The old man then handed a coin over for their inspection.

"Why," they shouted, "this is only an ordinary penny."

"Yes, but you must agree that the head is that of the present queen's mother-in-law."

And so, of course, the money was fairly won.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Daughters in Line.

A naval officer told of the trials of a colleague in marrying off his many daughters. In the same family was a son, an observant lad of 10 years. Toward the close of the winter the officer informed his son that he was going to wed sister Ethel, who was engaged to wed a young lieutenant. "I'm sorry to hear that, dad," said the youngster, "because I'm awfully fond of Ethel. Still, we'll have Alice and Eva and Maud and Susie, won't we?" Then, after a moment's reflection, he added, "By the way, dad, this arrangement will advance Alice a number, won't it?"

Catching.

Sister—Now, as a medical student, Art, do you think that one is likely to catch something from being kissed?

Brother—Why, yes. Perhaps not a seasoned colonel or a full-fledged captain—but a green young preacher probably. Angry.—Philadelphia Press.

Any Child a Genius If Properly Trained

By MRS. HARRY HASTINGS,
New York Club Woman, and Member of Women's Peace Circle.

A NY normal child—physically and mentally—can be trained to accomplish the work that would seem only possible to a genius.

Placed in good environments and properly trained, the normal child will do what we expect only of unusually gifted ones.

Environment and proper training have far greater influence than heredity. I consider a weak heredity a very slight handicap if intelligence is used in training the child. I quite agree with Burbank, that we could produce a finer race if more intelligence than is usually given is expended upon the child, but Burbank's ideas that he has worked out in plant life with such startling conclusions can never be accomplished with children, for, after all, the child itself is an intelligent factor in development, and can, at a very early age, because he has a will power of his own, seek associations or have them thrust upon him that parents cannot control.

I maintain that the years of childhood should be economically considered in these days, particularly when life is such close competition and the best possible for the child should be done in those years so that the day of entrance into the actual work of life should not be so long postponed as it now is. It is an absolute waste of our short lives and a loss to the community that so many healthy boys and girls are not even ready to enter upon their professions at 25, and young men are actually not self-supporting factors till nearly 30. It is a great economic waste, I maintain, in conclusion, that if a child is properly trained he can and will shoulder the duties of life and perform them with pleasure and be a profit to himself and to the community.

For one, I think we ought to see our country before visiting others. That process gives one a proper geographical self-respect, if I may put it in that way. And it furnishes the possible American abroad a basis for comparison. It gives the American a solid basis for patriotism. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," takes on new meaning, geographical as well as historical, after such an experience. It gives an American some idea of the boundless and undeveloped resources of his land. I imagine that every opponent of immigration to America would grow more hospitable to would-be immigrants if he could catch the contagion of inclusiveness which our continent exhales.

Americans Should Discover America

By RABBI CHARLES FLEISCHER.

To me as an American it seems desirable that every fellow American, to whom this is at all a possibility, should discover America for himself, in order that many of us may have an adequate conception of the meaning of this our physical country, which, with its varieties of physical condition and climate, is to be the prime factor in the molding of the nations of this continent. Too easily we tumble off our Atlantic seaboard and find ourselves aboard Atlantic liners! Of course, America cannot as yet vie with Europe in treasures of art and in places of historic interest. Undreamed of artistic achievement lies before us, and history we shall doubtless make aplenty. Toward all of which a knowledge of our land will be helpful—promoting, in all spheres, achievement more nearly proportioned to the grandeur of our natural environment.

But, scenically, America—"the land of a thousand possibilities"—is complete! Mountain and plain and desert and river and sea, in their infinite variety of mood and beauty of combination, are here to be seen and enjoyed by the lover of whatever phase of lovely, protean Mother Nature. So the American ought first of all to know and thus rationally to love his homeland. That being my conviction, based upon benefits received and privileges enjoyed, I have vowed to say, whenever I could, to my fellow Americans who may be able to go and do likewise: Discover America—and live more happily and patriotically ever after!

Charles Fleischer

Conserving Influence of Christian Church

By VICE PRESIDENT C. W. FAIRBANKS.

Neither constitutions nor statutes, though they were framed by men with the wisdom of Solomon, can establish and maintain equality and absolute justice among men. We must look to the persuasive power and influence of the Christian church to bring them to a complete realization of their true relationship to each other; to their primary duty to deal fairly with one another; to carry into the various relations of life the principles of that brief and splendid code, the Golden Rule.

The Christian church is doing much for peace everywhere; much for the preservation of good order among the nations of the earth. We are spending millions upon millions to keep our armies and navies abreast of our national needs. We are spending sums annually which would impoverish many governments, in preparing to vindicate the national honor upon land and sea, should occasion require. But we find in the quiet influence of the church a more potent agency for the preservation of international peace than the strongest military and naval forces of the most powerful governments upon this earth. The church demands that the cruel sacrifice of life and property by war shall cease. It insists that the methods of adjusting differences between nations shall be an improvement upon the old method of composing disputes between barbarous peoples. The church stands with intelligent firmness for the determination of international questions in the tribunal of reason. It believes in the potency of moral suasion. It believes more in the efficiency of debate in the supreme chamber where justice presides than in the appeal to might which is made upon the field.





By permission of "McClure's"

Every loyal Kentuckian in whose heart is the spirit of patriotism and good citizenship, and who loves and reveres the memory of that great Kentuckian, Abraham Lincoln, should become a member of the Lincoln Farm Association today. Enclose any amount from 25 cents to \$25 and send in to this paper. Your subscription will be acknowledged in our columns.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Report by Mrs. J. W. Dinsmore.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Mt. Sterling three days of last week and was attended by nearly one hundred delegates and visitors. Women from all over the state were present representing a half-hundred clubs.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to registering, presenting credentials, and getting settled in the homes so hospitably thrown open by the citizens. In the evening a reception was tendered the Federation by Mrs. W. B. Lloyd, and the elegantly gowned guests, the beautiful music by the orchestra, together with the luxurious appointments of the home made the occasion one long to be remembered.

On Thursday morning, with the President, Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver of Louisville, in the chair, the regular business began. During the day reports were given by the chairmen of committees on Civic Improvements, Traveling Libraries, Civil Service Reform, Industrial Improvements, Forestry and Education. Forty-two local clubs reported the work done by each during the past year, which included beside various culture studies, such enterprises as providing libraries for circulation in the mountains, supporting girls in schools, cleaning up and beautifying towns and seeing that the stock laws were enforced, decorating school houses and grounds, establishing home libraries and rest rooms, and in fact trying to institute reforms along all lines, except politics and religion.

One entire session was devoted to a study of the educational status of Kentucky, very strong papers being presented on our Mountain Schools, the Public Schools of Kentucky, Higher Education in Kentucky, and the Public Library as a Factor in Education.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, first vice-president of the General Federation, was present and gave a most interesting account of the recent Biennial at St. Paul.

The convention closed with a lecture on Pottery given by Mrs. S. S. Frackleton of Chicago, who had her potter's wheel and as she talked fashioned various forms from clay.

A specially gratifying feature was that instead of being satisfied with the present state of affairs and boasting of it, the women showed a clear appreciation of actual conditions along educational and reform lines and an earnest desire for better things. Altogether the convention was one of great inspiration and profit. Shelbyville was chosen as the meeting place next year.

A few drops of oil of lavender in a silver bowl or ornamental dish of some kind, half filled with very hot water and set in the dining room just before dinner is served, gives a delightful and intangible freshness to the atmosphere of the apartment.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair grower that was ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."—Miss V. Brock, Wayland, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured by SARGAPALLA PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

STAY IN SESSION.

Congress Will Not Adjourn Until Its Work is Completely Finished.

THE DICTUM OF SPEAKER CANNON

The Situation Spells Delay but Hopes of an Early Adjournment are Entertained.

Things Must Be Worked Out Before Any Date Is Set For Solons To Go Back To Their Constituents.

Washington, June 27.—Congress will stay in session until its work is finished. This is the dictum of Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants and is being emphasized at this time to counteract any impression that the pure food bill at least might go over until the next session.

There is also trouble on the meat inspection bill and the "tie up" on the railroad rate bill indicates the delay. The immigration bill is also in conference, as are several of the appropriation bills.

All of these things must be worked out without any date of adjournment being set, according to the decision of the house leaders. When the work is done, an adjournment resolution will be forthcoming in short order.

While the situation spells delay, the work on the floor is progressing. Members say there is no need of prolonging the session if the conferees make up their minds that the work must be done or that agreements which will meet all demands can be arranged on all matters and that if the idea of prolonging the session for the purpose of killing certain bills is abandoned this week will see the end.

OPPRESSION IN OFFICE.

Charges Filed Against a United States Judge in Louisiana.

Washington, June 27.—A memorial presenting charges of oppression in office, malfeasance and misfeasance with general denial of justice against Chas. Parlange, district judge of the Eastern district of the United States court of Louisiana, has been received by Speaker Cannon from Francis C. Mahan, of New Orleans, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The memorial sets forth that Mahan, because of "local prejudice," believed he was denied justice in the state courts in a suit involving property valued at \$50,000. He claimed the right under the "Civil Rights act" based on the 14th amendment to the constitution to go into the federal courts with this suit and presented a petition to that end to Judge Parlange making affidavit that he was unable to pay the costs. The memorial charges "That the judge arbitrarily and in violation of law" refused and prevented the filing of the suit.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY

Granted To All Employees of Navy Yards and Stations.

Washington, June 27.—Saturday half-holidays during July, August and September have been granted by President Roosevelt to skilled mechanics and laborers and to all employees in the classified service at navy yards and naval stations of the United States. This announcement was made in an executive order given out by the president. It is also provided that if any skilled mechanic or laborer shall work more than four hours on any Saturday during the months named, he shall be paid for such extra work at the rate of 50 per centum in addition to his regular compensation.

The same benefit is extended in another general order to the skilled mechanics, laborers and employees in the classified service of the government printing office.

BACK TO LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Have Gone After Pleasant Visit With Emperor.

Kiel, June 27.—Congressman Longworth and Mrs. Longworth left Kiel for London. They could have spent two or three days more pleasantly had it not been for their London engagements. They will be present at the ball to be given at the American embassy and at the drawing room at Buckingham palace. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth met every one of distinction surrounding the emperor and were several hours in his company. Mr. Longworth desired that their visit to Kiel should be regarded simply as part of their wedding tour. They are most pleased with all the courtesies shown them and found the emperor very kind, cheerful, attentive and complimentary to America.

Agrarian Movement Spreading. Yolo, Province of Orel, June 27.—The agrarian movement is spreading throughout this province and the peasants and estate employes are making common cause against the landlords. The rural guards have had several encounters in which many were wounded and killed.

The Printing Business.

Washington, June 27.—There were 25,247 printing establishments in 1904, an increase of 18 per cent. over 1900, according to the census bureau. The capital invested was \$384,021,359; increase 31 per cent. Value of products, \$496,087,109; increase 43 per cent.

Kentucky Intelligence

SEEKS TO STOP PRIMARY.

An Injunction Is Asked By Candidate For Representative.

Louisville, Ky., June 27.—As an additional step in the case filed at Morgantown, Ky., by S. A. Anderson, of Ohio county, seeking to enjoin M. S. Ragland, chairman of the executive committee of Ohio county, from holding a primary election on November 6 for the nomination of a republican candidate for representative in the next general assembly of Kentucky, the attorneys, Judge Burnett, Judge DuRolle, E. L. Worthington and W. H. Holt, will appear before Judge Gallows at Bowling Green and ask for an injunction. The petition filed at Morgantown attacks the constitutionality of the redistricting bill on the ground that it is unjust and unfair and is a violation of the constitution of the United States and the state of Kentucky.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Gov. Beckham Is Congratulated For His Stand on Temperance.

Frankfort, Ky., June 27.—In its annual address the Kentucky Anti-Saloon league congratulates Gov. Beckham upon his stand for temperance, and announces its purpose of taking part in the state campaign this fall, calling on the candidates to declare themselves on the liquor question. The address sets forth the purpose of the league to secure a majority of the general assembly of 1908 for the purpose of extending the provision of the new county unit local option law so as to include the towns and cities in elections for the new law in operation in many counties, and backing up the governor in his efforts to keep the lid off in the city of Louisville.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES.

Wealthy Man Donates Coal Land To Baptist Denomination.

Lexington, Ky., June 27.—At a meeting of the historical society of the Kentucky Baptist association at Richmond Dr. A. Gatliff, of Williamsburg, Ky., gave to the Baptist Educational society 4,000 acres of coal land in Whitley county, worth \$200,000. This donation is the first towards raising an endowment fund of \$500,000 dollars for the support of the Baptist schools of the state. Gatliff is the wealthiest man in Eastern Kentucky, and has made immense fortunes out of coal and timber land speculations in the last 15 years. He has for years supported Williamsburg college, the largest Baptist school in Eastern Kentucky.

KILLED STEPFATHER.

A Slight Difficulty Cause of Trouble Between the Men.

Paris, Ky., June 27.—Following a slight difficulty which was apparently satisfactorily settled, Junius Throckmorton fired five shots into the body of Audley Greene, his wife's stepfather, who stood talking to a friend at the bar of M. L. Woods' saloon. All five shots entered Greene's body and struck fatal spots, and Greene died where he fell, in front of the bar. The only warning said to have been given by Throckmorton when he opened fire was: "You kicked me."

Postmasters Confirmed.

Washington, June 27.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following postmasters in Kentucky: O. A. Reynolds, Covington; G. W. Bury, Clinton; T. F. Beadle, Fulton; L. W. Key, Mayfield; L. F. Petty, Shelbyville; Edna J. Kirk, Paintsville; P. Westerfield, Sebree.

Baptist Annual Meeting.

Richmond, Ky., June 27.—The 69th annual meeting of the Kentucky Baptist association began here. Six hundred delegates are attending. At an organization meeting Rev. W. M. Hamilton, of Louisville, was elected president.

Will Bring Negro Back.

Fulton, Ky., June 27.—Jim Kimbro, a negro, who criminally assaulted a white woman at Moscow, this county, was captured at Mound City, Ill., by Deputy Sheriff Johnson and will be brought here for trial at once.

Already Had the Limit.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 27.—The indictment against John Cheaney for shooting Duncan Veach was dismissed, Cheaney having previously received a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of Maud Ellis.

Saved Negress' Life.

Louisville, Ky., June 27. Artie Pinnell arrived here from Pendleton, Honry county, Ky., and reported that he had trouble preventing the lynching of a negress accused of having set fire to his residence.

Minister Married.

Columbia, Ky., June 27.—Rev. C. R. Payne, business manager of the Linsley-Wilson training school, this city, was married to Miss Cora Simpson, a popular young woman connected with the school.

Coal Miner Ambushed.

Paintsville, Ky., June 27.—Sherman Castle, coal miner, was ambushed on his shanty boat, about one mile from this place. Ex-Chief of Police Price arrested Will Welch. Excitement is high.

Frankfort, Ky., June 27.—Gov. Beckham appointed B. F. Menefee, of Grant county, to succeed John M. Lassing as circuit judge of the Boone, Grant, Owen, Carroll and Gallatin district.

You'll Want to Notice

That we commence this week the publication of "Practical Arithmetic for Rural Schools" by Prof. C. D. Lewis of Berea College Normal Department. No arithmetic that we know of meets the need of our Kentucky mountain schools well. Prof. Lewis has felt this lack and will publish a book on this subject this summer. Here is wonderful chance for teachers to get the substance of the book free in the Citizen. Prof. Lewis has just received a letter telling him that through the help of the instruction received in Berea, J. F. Miller was one of two, out of one hundred and ten applicants, who received first-class certificates in the Pulaski County Teacher's Examination held June 15 and 16. If you can't study in Berea now, study Prof. Lewis' course in the Citizen.

Berea's Congratulations.

A wedding in which many Berea people will be interested occurred at Jerseyville, Ill., last Thursday, June 21. Rev. Perry Frederick Shrook, well remembered as a collegiate graduate of 1902, and since then a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was married to Miss Lucy Grace VanHorne, for some years Head Nurse of the Berea Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Shrook both have hosts of friends in Berea and we wish we could all make a visit at their home in Deer Park, Washington, where they are scheduled to arrive August 1.

It is an unhappy lot which finds no enemies.—Publius Syrus.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

Instructions to Correspondents.

In spelling proper names, name of persons or places, write plainly. We can guess at other things, but we don't like to guess at names.

Try to get your correspondence in by Tuesday night, or by Wednesday noon at latest, still if something important has happened, we want it even if you can't get it to us before Thursday.

We reserve the right to alter or to leave out anything that we consider too personal or not of sufficient interest for the majority of our readers.

We want correspondence from all parts of the country. Let us know what is happening in your locality.

Sign your name to every letter you send us. We will not publish your name unless you consent to it, but must know who has written the communication.

WANTED.

Chestnut Cord Wood, green or deadened, in five-foot lengths. For particulars write to, Big Stone Extract Works, Cadet, Wise County, Va.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden. Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

Commissioner's Sale!

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.

Between 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., T. H. Collins, Commissioner, will publicly sell the following tracts of land: First, the old Hart Place on Silver Creek and the Scaffold Cane Pike, about forty acres, and secondly, the tract known as the Dowden Place of about eighty-five acres.

Terms—The sale will be made on credit of six and twelve months. Further details will be made known on date of sale.



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS, TEAM HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS

And anything that you need for a horse. Call and get prices, they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY, Richmond, Kentucky

Who desires the best Business in Berea?

I have a piece of property that is well worth the price I ask for it—say nothing about the business that I can place you in.

I have for sale the Berea Produce House and lot on Depot street. This lot is 100 feet front and 300 feet long; the buildings consist of a Produce House, two story dwelling, and barn. This property is well worth the money I ask for it. The business is the most promising of any business in Berea from the fact that it is a specialty without competition.

The business that is being done shows a profit of two thousand dollars per year clear receipts. What has been done can be done again. Any one desiring this property should call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Are you going to Michigan soon? Don't make up your mind fully until you see the C H & D "Book of Tours" to Michigan and Canada

Ask any C H & D Agent, or address W. B. CALLOWAY, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily Leave Berea 3:38 a. m. Arrive Richmond 4:10 a. m. Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m. Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily Leave Berea 1:24 p. m. Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m. Arrive Paris 3:30 p. m. Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily Leave Berea 1:24 p. m. Arrive Knoxville 8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily Leave Berea 12:26 a. m. Arrive Knoxville 7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule Sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Dizzy Spells



and backaches, that tired feeling, absence of appetite, and extreme nervousness that so frequently afflict you, mean that you are bilious. Biliousness is caused by a badly disordered or inactive liver.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

acts instantly and effectively on the liver—reinvigorates and strengthens it and restores it to perfect condition.

The remarkable virtue of this wonderful remedy has been demonstrated in thousands of instances, and it will work wonders in cleansing and setting your whole system aright.

Its good effects are permanent. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO. Monticello, Illinois For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr. BEREA, KY.

Dr. W. G. BEST

DENTIST,

Office over Post Office.

S. R. BAKER

Dentist

Office: Over Printing Office BEREA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4 City Phone 123

Teeth extracted without pain—Somnoforme

C. F. Hanson,

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Telephone No. 4, Berea, Ky.

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 269 feet. Call on or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY REAL ESTATE AGENT MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES, STATUARY,

—OF—

Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workman-like manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

Golden & Flora, RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

THE CITIZEN.

E. ALBERT COOK, Ph.D., Editor.
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Arbitration Displacing War.

Anyone who has carefully followed the arbitration movement during the decade since 1895, including the work and results of The Hague conference, to say nothing of the nearly 200 cases of dispute settled by this means in the previous 80 years, knows that arbitration can no longer fairly be spoken of as an experiment. Arbitration is not any longer an experiment, nor even a series of experiments, says an Atlantic writer. It is now the settled practice of the civilized nations when disputes arise between them, and is universally recognized in international law. A government which will not try arbitration before resorting to arms is, in these days, scarcely considered respectable. War, instead of being the general practice of nations, as it was a century ago, when serious disputes arose between them, is no longer resorted to except in rare instances, and in most of these instances the causes run far back into the past and have created deep prejudices and deeply-rooted feelings of distrust and animosity which do not readily yield to rational pacific treatment. During the decade of which we are speaking there have been four wars: the China-Japan war, the Spanish-American-Philippine war, the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war; or nine if we add to these the Boxer conflict in China, the German war in southwestern Africa, still going on, the Venezuela blockade, the Tibet expedition and the bloodless Panama revolution. But during the same period there have been almost 100 settlements by arbitration. All of these have been important, and some of them of the most difficult and delicate character; as for example, the boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the British-Venezuela boundary dispute, the Alaska boundary controversy and the North sea incident between Great Britain and Russia, which, though adjusted by a commission of inquiry, was really an arbitration of the first order.

Hard to Budge.

It took an earthquake to shake the idea into the heads of San Francisco men that a woman's club is a worthy institution—if it owns a house. The house of the Century club, which the women built last year in spite of the jeers of men who accused them of "screaming for suffrage," now comes pretty near ranking as "the whole show." The one-time scoffers have "crawled" so far they are begging to be permitted to rent it for a year. For instance, the Pacific Union club has offered \$500 a month for the house. But the women, who plume themselves on their financial ability, have not jumped at that offer. They prefer to give the house to the members of the supreme court of California. The women say the justices will treat the furniture with much more gentleness and that there will be no damage as a result of those affairs called euphemistically "card parties" and "little suppers."

A London physician has taken his life in his hand and declared in favor of what he calls the "silence cure" for nervous women. The doctor is a specialist of renown with a high reputation among society dames. He insists that all that is needed by an exhausted leader of the social swim is to pass an hour or so every day in absolute silence. This will not only soothe the nerves but will cause the lines of worry to leave the face and will impart an expression of peacefulness and beauty. "If nervous women," he says, "can be persuaded to hold their tongues and permit the brain to rest we shall have fewer breakdowns from neuralgia and nervous prostration." Now then, you grouchy anti-womanists, get busy!

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Society of Sons of the American Revolution in Milwaukee a few days ago Neal Brown, of Wausau, was one of the speakers. In the course of his humorous remarks he rather ruffled the feathers of some of his hearers by declaring that the Mayflower must have been loaded down with furniture; that nearly every household in the country contained a relic in the shape of a chair or a table that came to the country in that old historical ship, while nearly every American citizen traced his ancestry back to the passengers or crew or to men who fought in the revolutionary army.

There is a club at Macon, Mo., said to have the most prominent young women in the place for its ten members. There is also a young dentist living there who is very popular. Recently he went to the club members and said that he had a lot of socks which needed to be darned. He offered to give a pair to each member of the club to fix up for him, and said that he would marry the girl who did the best piece of work. It is said there was some darned fine darning done.

HAPPENINGS IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE

News of the Past Few Days Collected and Presented in Condensed Form.

PITHY AND POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Prominent Events That Have Taken Place, Together With Interesting Foreign Notes—Doings of Public Officials.

Congressional Items.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the traveling expenses of the president for the next fiscal year was called up under suspension of the rules in the house by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota. Mr. Underwood (Ala.) demanded a second reading, which was ordered, and a debate of 40 minutes ensued. The bill was passed, 176 to 68, the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Underwood. Eighteen democrats voted with the majority.

President Roosevelt, discussing the proposed appropriation of \$25,000 a year to defray the expenses of his trips, said that he did not want the money for the payment of his personal expenses. He stated that he did not feel, however, that it was quite just that he should have to pay also the expenses of the government employees who accompanied him on those trips for the purpose of transacting the business of the government.

The senate took a position in accord with the president and the house of representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama by a vote of 36 to 31. The vote is generally accepted as ending a long contest and definitely settling the type of the great waterway. Senator Dick voted against and Senator Foraker for the measure. The president expressed great gratification at the action of the house and senate and regards their action as a vote of confidence. The president will issue an order for work to begin at once.

The committee amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$25,000 annually for the payment of the traveling expenses of the president, was withdrawn and the independent bill providing practically for the same appropriation which was recently passed by the house of representatives was substituted and passed.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed. There was an effort to strike out of it the provision prohibiting canteens at soldiers' homes, but instead it was made stronger. The bill as passed carried an appropriation of about \$102,400,000. The sundry civil bill retains the house provision for a lock canal at Panama.

The senate accepted the conference reports on the District of Columbia and the post office appropriation bill. Pure food held the attention of the house. The constitutional features of the bill was debated by the leading lawyers, the democrats splitting on whether the bill takes police power from the states.

The senate passed the bill authorizing the acquisition of lands in the Appalachian range and the White mountains for forest reserves. The bill carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000. The senate in executive session ratified the extradition treaty between the United States and Japan.

Miscellaneous.

The Massachusetts senate passed to be engrossed the bill providing that eight hours shall constitute a working day for a public employee.

The election of the agrarian commission of 99 initiates the second stage of agrarian legislation in the lower house of parliament at St. Petersburg.

Gen. Barillas confirms the report of the burning of his coffee estates in Guatemala by order of President Cabrera in revenge of Barillas taking part in the revolution.

The recent failure to convict the beef packers in Chicago of conspiracy under the interstate commerce law has given congress no end of anxious moments with a view of enacting some law that will remedy the defects from which the government suffered by reason of Judge Humphrey's decision.

The state department at Washington received dispatches from Commander W. H. H. Southerland, of the navy, saying that there have been serious disturbances in the vicinity of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Fifty members of the Texas Business Men's league were the guests of Joliet, Ill. While there the visitors inspected the drainage canal and were given a reception by the Commercial club.

Invitations to become members of the American group of the inter-parliamentary union were extended to senators and members of the house by the committee to promote its growth.

The committee of the lower house which went to Bialystok, Russia, report that the police, with the aid of subordinate officers and military, caused the outbreak by circulating false rumors against the Jews.

A large warehouse belonging to W. L. Hunting & Co., and containing 2,500 cases of tobacco belonging to E. E. Hofman, of New York city, was totally burned at East Hartford, Conn. The loss is placed at \$50,000.

Lightning set fire to the Prospect day works at Reading, Pa., and the entire plant was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Twenty years of hard labor in solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary was the sentence pronounced on John Joseph Kean, the abductor of little Freddie Muth at Philadelphia.

The secretary of the treasury has issued an order re-establishing the marine hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Wilmington, N. C., and Vineyard Haven, Mass.

From present indications the conference on the railroad rate bill at Washington will not reach an agreement until some time next week, which in all probability will be the last week of the session.

A meeting was held at Detroit of the committee appointed by the general assembly at Des Moines, Ia., recently to promote the organization of a Presbyterian Brotherhood of Laymen.

Freedom for a man who sold merchandise valued at nearly \$100,000 which did not belong to him, and six years in prison for another who stole 25 cents were the portions meted out to two prisoners in New York.

Abraham L. English, former director of public safety; Philip H. Johnson, architect; James D. Finley, inspector, and Henry E. Baton, a member of the firm of Henderson & Co., were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to cheat the city of Philadelphia in the construction of the municipal hospital.

Ansa Zedin, who gave state's evidence at the recent trials at Riga of 36 revolutionists which resulted in the imposition of seven death sentences, was killed in his apartments by three unknown men.

Dr. E. M. Sutton, of Peoria, Ill., one of the leading surgeons of the state, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

A special term of the criminal branch of the United States circuit court at New York has been arranged to try the sugar rebate cases and the indictments returned against the two presidents and subsidiary corporations of the so-called tobacco trust.

Reaffirming allegiance to the republican party and condemning combinations in restraint of trade, the National League of Republican clubs ended its convention at Philadelphia.

E. P. Chase, secretary of the Berwind-White Co., was the first witness before the interstate commerce commission at Philadelphia when the rate hearing was resumed. Witness regretted he was unable to present memoranda showing the amount of coal remaining in lighters which carried coal from the Harsimus pier to the steamers coaling, as these were not kept permanently. Mr. Berwind explained the purchase by his company in 1902 of 1,000 cars from the Pennsylvania railroad. He said he tried to have the cars built, but found they could not be delivered for six months.

Three official investigations to determine the responsibility for the excesses of the last week will be prosecuted at Bialystok, Russia. They are to be conducted by the commission of the lower house of parliament, the minister of the interior and the ministry of justice.

A depot of explosives which contained 13 bombs was discovered at the village of Kamensky, Russia. During the unloading of one of the bombs it exploded, killing one and wounding two.

A band of 300 Pulajanes, under Ceasario Pastor, attacked the town of Bureauon, on the island of Leyte. They killed five policemen, wounded five and captured the remainder of the force.

The board of supervisors fixed saloon licenses at \$650 per annum at San Francisco. Saloons will be permitted to resume business July 5 and for the first 20 days their doors will remain open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Serious differences may arise between the United States and the republic of Panama regarding the right of the former to import into the canal zone commissaries supplies of tobacco free of duty.

C. E. Doyle, general manager, testified before the interstate commerce commission at Washington that he owned no stocks and had no interest in any coal or oil company nor was he aware of such ownership or interest by any officer or employee of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

Before the closing session of the West Virginia Bankers' association at Elkins, W. Va., the features were addressed by Secretary of the Treasurer Leslie M. Shaw and Senator Elkins.

Thursday was the day the presidents of all the railroads which have been under scrutiny during the investigation into the coal business by the interstate commerce commission were invited to appear before that body and offer such testimony as they might desire. The Pennsylvania railroad was the only one that had anything to say in "defense." John B. Thayer, fourth vice president of that road, took the stand. In regard to the abolition of the individual cars, Thayer said that when President Cassatt went to Europe this spring he left a verbal order for the abolition at some near time, probably within a year of all private cars along its lines.

Another police officer was shot dead at Warsaw, Russia. This is the hundred and twentieth victim of vengeance on the police since January 1905.

By a unanimous vote the house passed the senate resolution expressing the sympathy of the United States with the Hebrews on account of the massacres in Russia.

Although requested by both the military and civil authorities to oust the refugees from the military reservation at San Francisco, Maj. Gen. Greeley declares that they shall not be disturbed until they are ready to go.

Specials from Snedro, Woolley, Wickersham and Lookout, Wash., tell of a distinct trembling of the earth in the Skatiga valley, supposed to have been caused by a huge landslide at some place in the mountains.

During the trial of six Poles charged with assault and battery upon Walter Sealaskiewicz in the municipal court at Portland, Ore., Sealaskiewicz testified that about a month ago a plot was laid in that city and an attempt was made to raise funds to send a member of an anarchist organization to Washington to assassinate President Roosevelt.

Tuberculosis of the lungs and pneumonia were the leading causes of death in the United States according to a special report on mortality in 1904 issued by the census bureau. Diarrhoea, enteritis, heart disease, cancer and typhoid follow in their order.

A mortgage for \$20,000,000 on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was filed with the recorder of deeds at St. Louis.

The business session of the 33d triennial convocation of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States at Boston elected Joseph E. Dyas, of Paris, Ill., general grand high priest. Deputy general grand high priest, William C. Swain, Milwaukee; general grand king, Nathan Kinsley, Austin, Minn.; general grand scribe, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.; general grand treasurer, John M. Porter, Baltimore, general grand secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; general grand captain of the host, George T. Corson, Washington; general grand principal sojourner, Fred W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia.

The presence of one case of yellow fever at Port Limon, Costa Rica, was officially reported to the Louisiana state board of health.

The space in front of the speaker's desk of the house resembled a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery, with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, bottles of whisky and wine, imported sausage and other edibles and drinkables scattered over two tables, and to complete the picture there were standard scales with weights, a graduate and a funnel for the purpose of demonstrating the contention of the majority of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce that a pure food bill is necessary for the protection of the people, when Mr. Mann, of Illinois, began the discussion on the pure food bill.

Richard C. Ivens was hanged at Chicago, Friday for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister. The murder occurred on the evening of January 12.

It is ascertained that 300 grand army men lost their homes in the San Francisco fire.

Within the last two years the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States has grown from a membership of 160,000 to 198,000.

Formal announcement of the purpose of the government to prosecute the Standard Oil Co. was made by Attorney General Moody. The proceedings in the first instance will be instituted under the Elkins law. Should the investigation justify it he will bring further action under the Sherman anti-trust law.

With noble ceremony King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud were invested with the crowns of Norway at Trondheim, Thursday. The ceremonies of the coronation were witnessed by a brilliant assemblage and were very impressive. Special Ambassador Graves and wife, Lieut. Commander Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons and Maj. Gibson were present. Besides the special embassy from the United States Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, Mrs. Marshall Field and Eddy and Miss Eddy, of Chicago; William Wheatley and wife, of Washington, and the Norwegian American delegation were present. King Haakon presented Special Ambassador Graves and Mrs. Graves with silver medals struck in honor of the coronation.

In the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., Judge Smith McPherson, of Red Oak, Ia., passed sentence on the seven defendants recently convicted of making concessions and accepting and conspiring to accept rebates on shipments. George L. Thomas, of New York, was fined \$6,000 and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary. L. B. Taggart, of New York, was fined \$4,000 and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary. Firms assessed were: Swift & Co., \$15,000; Cudahy Packing Co., \$15,000; The Armour Packing Co., \$15,000; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$15,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, \$15,000. Notice of appeal was given in each case and bonds filed.

State Senator Charles McDonald and several wealthy stockmen were arrested by federal officers at Butte, Mont., on a charge of fencing public lands.

Three hundred United States marines stationed at Camp Elliott, Panama, have been transferred to Corozal.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 21 number 173, against 170 the previous week, 170 in 1905 and 157 in 1904. In Canada failures for the week number 22, against 20 last week.

Three children, Victor, aged 5, Francis, aged 3, and Cecilia, aged 2, of Charles Wuehthorn, salesman, were burned to death Friday morning in a gasoline explosion, which partially destroyed the house at Harrison, O.

The most important event of the triumphant social march of Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth through Europe, will be their presentation at court at Buckingham palace, London, June 28.

John Phips was beaten to death with a club by John Moore, a negro, who had been farming a crop for Phips at Muskogee, I. T.

GOV. PATTISON DEAD.

Passed Away at His Home in Milford After a Long Illness.

The Strenuous Campaign Was Too Much for His Frail Physique and He Never Fully Recovered—Lieut. Gov. Harris Sworn In.

Milford, O., June 19.—Gov. John M. Pattison died at his residence, "Promont," at 4:20 Monday afternoon. His death came suddenly and unexpectedly even by his physicians and family and was caused by a relapse from his disease, which was chronic intestinal nephritis.

At the governor's bedside when he died was Mrs. Pattison and his two daughters, Misses Aletha and Ernestine, with Dr. Belt, the physician, and two nurses, and Mr. C. S. Williams, of Delaware.

John M. Pattison was a native of this state. He was born in Clermont county, and his whole life was spent in the Buckeye state, most of it in Cincinnati. He was born June 13, 1847. He enlisted in the federal army when 16 years of age, and served his country with credit. At the close of the war he entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, and graduated with his class, and was admitted to practice law in Ohio in 1872. The following year he held his first public office, being elected to the state house of representatives in 1873. In 1874 he became attorney for the committee of public safety in Cincinnati. In 1899 he was returned to the state legislature as a senator, and was subsequently elected a member of the 52d congress. He was a supporter of democracy and was elected to his various public offices on that ticket. He became interested in life insurance companies prior to the '80s and was elected vice president and general manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. in 1881, and ten years later was elected president, an office which he held at the time of his demise. In 1905 the democrats of Ohio, supported by a popular movement for the overthrow of the republican administration, seated John M. Pattison in the gubernatorial chair. The strain of the campaign and election quickly told on his health and endurance, and after his inauguration into office the ceremonies of which was an added tax on his strength, he collapsed. He went south for a rest, and came back prior to the opening of the legislature, somewhat restored. He lived in a palatial country home at Milford. His place was known as "Promont." Two daughters were born, Miss Letha and Miss Ernestine. One son, John Pattison, Jr., is now a student at Harvard university. Mrs. Pattison is a daughter of Prof. W. G. Williams, one of the leading professors at the Ohio Wesleyan university.

The news of Gov. Pattison's death cast a gloom over the state capital, where the deepest interest has been manifested in his condition, the people having hoped against hope that he would recover. By the death of Gov. Pattison, Gen. Andrew L. Harris, of Eaton, O., becomes the acting governor. Gen. Harris is a republican, Gov. Pattison having been the only democrat on the state ticket elected last fall. Gen. Harris was at his home in Eaton when he received the news. Attorney General Ellis communicated with him by long distance telephone regarding the assumption of the duties of acting governor, and informed him that it was not necessary for him to come to Columbus to take the oath of office. Gen. Harris accordingly had the oath of office administered to him at Eaton by Judge Fisher.

Milford, O., June 22.—The funeral of the late Gov. John M. Pattison occurred Thursday at 2 o'clock, and there were gathered from far and near many nobles and friends to pay the last sad rites of respect to the honored dead.

The service was one of great simplicity. It was opened by Rev. Marion LeSourd, of the Milford M. E. church, who read the Nineteenth psalm and from the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians, 41st to 53th verse, inclusive. Following this the prayer was made by Rev. R. H. Rust, of Xenia, son of the vice president of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. After this word of supplication Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, of Cincinnati, sang "O, Come Unto Me."

Hon. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, who came on from Cumberland, Md., then made an address on the political life of Gov. Pattison.

Mr. Harmon was followed by Bishop Spellmeyer, of Cincinnati. The service found a fitting conclusion in the benediction of Rev. LeSourd, and in Mrs. Lawson's rendition of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

The sad leave-taking concluded, the cortege wound its way to Greenlawn. The burial was as simple as the other service. Rev. LeSourd read the burial service of the Methodist church, the casket was lowered by the pallbearers, there was the rattle of gravel on the crypt, the only taps sounded—and all was over.

To Fight Tillman.

Columbia, S. C.—Col. W. W. Lumpkin entered the campaign for the United States senate against Senator Tillman. There are eight announced candidates for governor. Col. Lumpkin will announce his platform.

Met Death Bravely.

St. Louis, Mo.—After rescuing four of his fellow workmen, Charles Casoli met his death by waiting in a trench filled with sewer gas until the last man had been raised to the surface.

ENTERTAINED ABOARD HAMBURG

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONG WORTH GUESTS OF EMPEROR.

Princess Eitel was Amiable and William Was Jolly and Complimentary To Americans.

Kiel.—Emperor William, when he was certain of the day on which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth would arrive, telegraphed to Princess Eitel Frederick asking if she could not come to Kiel at once so that Mrs. Longworth could be entertained aboard the Hamburg, the Emperor's improvised yacht. It is the emperor's rule never to invite women on board his vessels unless the empress or one of the imperial princesses are present.

Empress Augusta Victoria, it is understood, desires to remain near the crown princess, and Princess Henry of Prussia is taking a holiday in Bavaria and Princess Eitel Frederick, who also is a bride, had arranged to go on a cruise in the Hamburg with the imperial party, after the regatta, but upon receiving the emperor's telegram she came from Potsdam immediately, arriving with Prince Eitel, and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were invited to dine with the emperor.

It was quite an American event. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Allison, Hoard and George Armour and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mott were present. Princess Eitel was amiable and Emperor William jolly and complimentary to America and Americans.

After the dinner the emperor and Princess Eitel with their guests and the emperor's staff went on the quarter deck of the Hamburg to witness the illuminations. The club house, the hotel and other buildings were outlined in electric lights and the 16 bat-tleships, ten cruisers, 12 merchant ships and 100 yachts in the harbor were strung with incandescent globes, while many searchlights playing about made a gorgeous scene. Just above the room in the hotel occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were the stars and stripes in colored lights. A great assemblage from Kiel and neighboring towns crowded the water front to witness the illumination. The illumination ended with every warship sending up blazing rockets.

SOWED THE SEEDS.

Government Inaction and Indecision Cause of Present Troubles.

London.—A member of the Russian cabinet contends that it was the government's indecision and inaction in the autumn of 1904, when it would have been easy to win over the loyal zemstvo party to co-operation with the government in its work of reform that sowed the seeds of the present trouble. The delay consequent on this inaction, he says, led to the formation of an alliance of the reform party and a group of terrorists and anarchists—a fatal step which "I am convinced will strike the Russian emancipation movement barren for many long years to come and be fraught with unending calamities to the nation."

The writer proceeds to refer to the great hopes raised by Count Witte's call to power and the subsequent disappointment at his failure because of his vacillation and inconsistency. He complains that Witte, instead of declaring ruthless war against the revolutionary terrorists party actually contributed toward tying the Gordian knot between the modern opposition party and the terrorists tighter than it was before.

JAPAN TO FULFILL PROMISE.

Hopeful View of Prospects To Secure Share of Manchurian Trade.

Peking.—The leading commercial men are now taking a more hopeful view of the prospects for securing a share of the trade of Manchuria, and it appears that the Japanese government appears willing to fulfill its promise of an open door in that country—at least, it has shown a better disposition than the military authorities. There has been friction between the civil and military authorities concerning the policy to be pursued as to foreign trade privileges in Manchuria. The civil authorities are more liberal and it is believed that when the military administration is withdrawn foreigners will be given greater freedom.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Established on the Canal Zone By Various Municipalities.

Washington.—Twenty-three public schools with an attendance of 1,128 pupils and with 26 teachers have been established on the canal zone by the various municipalities under the direction of the canal zone government. Five of the six municipalities have adopted compulsory education laws and well attended schools are developing rapidly in a country which knew nothing of free schools before the establishment of the canal zone government.

Fell From Her Parachute.

Peoria, Ill.—Miss Leta Alsworth, an amateur balloonist, while making ascensions at an amusement park, fell 100 feet from her parachute, landing on a rock pile, and received internal injuries which are expected to prove fatal.

North Pole Expedition.

Copenhagen.—Mylus-Erichsens' expedition, which will attempt to explore the northeastern coast of Greenland, has sailed. The expedition expects to return in the autumn of 1905.

Antem in Which Americans All Join



Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight—
O'er the ramparts we watch'd—were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there,
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Washington's Sad Fourth of July

Day Witnessed His Surrender of Fort Mifflin to the French.

It was the 4th day of July, 1754, 22 years before the Declaration of Independence made the day ever famous.

The light of early morning shone upon a strange scene in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania.

A force of 600 Frenchmen and 100 Indians was camped around a rude stockade a little to the southeast and not far from the present city of Pittsburgh. They were commanded by Coulon de Villiers, a young Frenchman, the commandant of Fort Duquesne, who had sworn vengeance against the English for the death of his brother, Jumonville, who had fallen in a skirmish a few days before. Besides, he was pledged to make good the French boast that no English flag should wave west of the Alleghenies.

In the fort a little force numbering less than half the number of the French and Indians had held out for one long day and six hours of the night against the attack of their vengeful and overpowering foe.

Before we relate the story of Fort Mifflin, however, it will be well to refer to the causes which led to this Fourth of July episode.

At the commencement of the French and Indian war it was determined by the English, for the better protection of their interests, to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, on the present site of Pittsburgh. A body of troops was accordingly dispatched by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia to accomplish this object.

The death of their colonel on the march threw the command into the hands of the second officer, a tall Virginian of 22, with brown hair and gray eyes, whose gravity of manner and careworn appearance bespoke even then the greatness he was to win. This Virginian youth was George Washington.

Before he reached the goal of his journey, Washington learned from his scouts the futility of his errand. Instead of driving out the French, he and his command stood in a fair way of being themselves driven out, if not altogether annihilated.

The French had been improving the summer weather. They had captured the few English and built and manned a strong fortress at the very place where the English expected to build one, and a French and Indian force of more than 1,000 men was thronging the adjacent forest.

When within a day's march of the new fort which the French had named Duquesne, after the governor of Canada, Washington halted at a place called the Great Meadows and constructed a fortification of logs and earth.

To this rude stockade he gave the name of Fort Mifflin. In it were placed the cannons which he had dragged with so great toil through the forest paths from Virginia.

After a few days' rest, Washington went forward with a portion of his force to meet the Shawnee chief, Half King. A council was held and it was determined to make a night attack upon the French.

The scouts of the faithful Shawnee chief found the enemy's trail, and in the darkness of a rainy night the English made a successful raid. Jumonville, the French leader, was killed, and several of his men fell prisoners into Washington's hands.

He now fell back upon Fort Necessity. His situation was a critical one. His men had but little ammunition, and no bread of any kind, having lived for several days on fresh meat alone, and even this was now plentiful.

Washington spent his single day of respite in strengthening his rampart with logs. On the morning of the 3d of July his scouts brought intelligence of the advance of the French.

Meanwhile the French and Indians, under the command of Coulon de Villiers, had been holding a grand powwow at Fort Duquesne. The "French father" had supplied his children liberally with firearms and the wherewithal to eat and drink.

The braves after consuming several oxen and drinking two barrels of wine, had expressed their willingness to march against the English and drive them across the Alleghenies.

De Villiers set out on this expedition. The way through the forest was a difficult one, and before they reached Fort Necessity rain began to fall heavily. But the French pressed on, and before noon of the 3d of July they were firing upon Washington's defenses.

Their position was such, being upon higher ground, on two slight elevations, and well sheltered by trees and bushes, that they could cross their fire upon the fort and enfilade a portion of it, without themselves being exposed to much injury from the English.

At a little after nine o'clock in the evening the French commander called out for a parley. Washington's fear of treachery led him to ignore the proposal at first, but his position was so desperate that he complied the second time.

Capt. Vanbraam, a Dutchman, the only person in his troop who could talk French, was sent to De Villiers's camp.

After a long preliminary talk the Frenchman wrote his terms of surrender by the flaring light of a pine-knot, the rain drops spattering upon the paper and rendering the writing almost illegible.

The terms permitted Washington and his men to march out with the honors of war, retaining their arms, stores and baggage.

Washington signed the paper between midnight and one o'clock, and the rest of the night passed quietly, though the men remained under arms.

At dawn of the Fourth of July the Great Meadows presented an animated scene. The morning was fair, and the sun shone brightly over the damp, green forests and the lofty ridge of Laurel Hill.

The horses and cattle belonging to the garrison had all been killed, and, burdened by the sick and wounded, whom they carried on their backs, the English were obliged to leave most of their baggage and cannons behind.

Slowly they filed out of the fort and began their slow and wearisome march for Wills Creek, the nearest English station, 52 miles over the Alleghenies.

Sad must have been the heart of Washington as he surveyed the scene. All his hopes of military glory seemed blighted in the bud, but whatever may have been his feelings, no word of complaint or anger escaped his lips.

Without any doubt, however, it was the darkest and most miserable morning in his life.

He could not foresee the future, but on that other day, when the bell on the state house at Philadelphia was proclaiming the Declaration of Independence far and wide, and jubilant crowds were shouting and throwing up their hats at the glad tidings thereof, Washington must have thought of the time when he left the walls of Fort Necessity, a defeated man and a fugitive.—Golden Days.

JESUS AND THE CHILDREN

Sunday School Lesson for July 1, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 18:1-14. Memory verses 2, 3.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish."—Matt. 18:14.

TIME.—Autumn A. D. 29; not long after his transfiguration.
PLACE.—A house in Capernaum, probably Peter's.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The fatherhood of God: Matt. 5:9, 45, 48; 6:6, 8, 9; 7:11; 23:9; Luke 12:32; John 1:12; Acts 2:32; Rom. 8:14; 1 Cor. 8:6; 2 Cor. 13:12; 15:14; Gal. 4:6; Eph. 1:5; Heb. 12:10; Jas. 1:27; 1 Pet. 1:2, 14, 17; 1 John 3:1, 2; Rev. 21:7. The characteristics of the children of God: obedient, humble, etc.: Matt. 18:2-5; Mark 9:33-37; Luke 24:48, 49; 24:49; Rom. 12:10; Heb. 5:8; 1 Pet. 1:14; Christ's loving care for children: Matt. 10:42; 18:10; 19:13-15; 21:16; Mark 10:13-16; Luke 17:2; 18:15-17; John 21:5. Christ's care for those whom the children symbolize: Luke 12:32; 13:4-7; John 10:28; 21:15-17; 2 Pet. 2:9. The relation of children to the Kingdom of Heaven: Matt. 19:14; Luke 9:48, etc. What the child in the midst teaches us in regard to ambition, obedience, trust, humility, etc.: Matt. 18:3, 4; 20:28; Mark 9:35-37; Luke 9:46-48; John 12:1-16; 1 Cor. 14:20.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "At the same time (R. V. 'in that hour') came the disciples unto Jesus" with the question that perplexed them. Putting the three accounts together, the conversation would be something like this:

Jesus.—As I was walking before you (as in Mark 10:32) on our way from the mountain I overheard you earnestly arguing among yourselves (for in their earnestness they raised their voices). What question interested you so much?

The disciples are silent (for they had been disputing as to who was the greatest; and they were ashamed of it, in the presence of Jesus).

Jesus knew, but it was wise to lead them to express their thoughts. (Luke.)

The disciples, or some of them, then ask Jesus: "Who, then, is greatest in the kingdom of Heaven?" Not, What elements of character make true greatness? But who shall have the highest places? (See Matt. 20:21.)

Jesus.—You have utterly mistaken the nature of the kingdom of Heaven and what is greatness there. I will illustrate.

V. 2. "Jesus, then, called a little child (who may have been playing near, or attracted to the wonderful, loving Jesus), and set him in the midst of them; "set him by his side" (R. V. Luke); and then took him in his arms (Mark) in loving embrace.

V. 3. "And said." "The task of Jesus is not merely to communicate instruction, but to rebuke and exorcise an evil spirit, therefore he does not trust to words alone."—Exp. Greek Test. Except ye be converted, better, as in R. V., "turn." "And become as little children." Not sinless, for no children are sinless. They all need to be saved from being lost, as we see a little further on (vs. 11, 14).

V. 4. "Whosoever therefore shall humble himself (so as to be) as this little child" is in this company, his natural, unassuming self. "The same is greatest in the kingdom of Heaven," for he has most of the heavenly spirit.

V. 5. "Whoso shall receive one such little child," the representative of childhood, shall recognize and welcome him, shall see in him the beauty of his character, and take it to heart, model his conduct after this ideal, "representing all that the spirit of ambition in its struggle for place and power is apt to trample under foot."

V. 6. "Whoso shall offend." Better R. V., "cause to stumble," block their way to the kingdom of Heaven. The Greek verb is derived from skandalon, allied to "scandal," which meant originally "the stick in a trap on which the bait is placed, and which springs up and shuts the trap at the touch of any animal."

V. 7. "Woe unto the world." Not a wish, but a lamentation, a warning, a statement of fact. "Because of offences." "Occasions of stumbling" in the way of becoming good, and especially in the way of children.

V. 8, 9. "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee (lead thee into sin), cut them off." The meaning is, if objects dear as the right eye, and useful as the right hand—honors, possessions, enjoyments—stand between us and this righteous heavenly spirit, not merely tempt us, but cause us to fall into sin, if we are unable to battle with and overcome the temptation, we must give them up rather than the heavenly life.

V. 10. "Still the subject is the child as the ideal representative of the insignificant; apt to be despised by the ambitious."—Expos. Greek Test.

Vs. 11-14. Compare Luke 15:3-7; 19:10. The point of the parable lies in the great care for those who are insignificant and of little value in the eyes of men.

V. 14. "Even so." As the good shepherd did so much for the lost and helpless sheep. "It is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven." He desires that all shall repent and be saved.

Practical Application.
The lessons which Christ touches us by means of the children are the lessons we most need to learn, and are too often apt to be ignored. He is ever setting the child in the midst, and all Christians must learn the lessons.

The child symbolizes all men in their relation to the Heavenly Father. The child symbolizes all that are poor, weak, neglected, lowly, in relation to the church. The church will succeed in its work for the kingdom of Heaven only so far as it regards the child and all whom the child symbolizes, as Christ himself regards them.

THE WONDERS OF IDAHO.

Beautiful Waterfalls That Are Higher Than the World-Famed Niagara.

With a sheer drop of 210 feet—which is 50 feet greater than the height of Niagara—the Shoshone Falls, in Idaho, stand second among the great cataracts of the new world.

The region is one of plunging waters. Within a length of 15 miles the Snake river leaps down a series of giant steps until it has dropped a clean 583 feet.

Shoshone Falls form the highest of these leaps. Four miles above them are Twin Falls, divided by a great, cleaving promontory of rock.

Eleven miles below Shoshone is another drop, of 139 feet this time, called Augur Falls. A hundred miles below are Swan Falls—and so it goes.

The cataracts are not the only natural wonders of this region. The canyons are comparable only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In places they are even deeper than the great chasm further south.

Years ago Bancroft said of this part of the country: "Taken altogether, it is the most grand, wonderful, romantic and mysterious part of the domain enclosed within the Federal Union."

At one time the cataract region was set apart by the government as a national park, but the act providing for it has been repealed. The enormous water power is to be used for irrigation.

Perhaps the beauty of the falls will suffer, but 575 square miles of sand and sagebrush in one tract alone will give place to rich harvests, and the jack rabbits will move out in favor of a million human beings who can find homes there.

It is time for Aladdin to go "way back and sit down. Twentieth century engineers accomplish marvels which make his old lamp a back number. Take the tunnel which has been cut through 420 feet of solid rock and through which an industrial Niagara will generate almost unlimited power.

Every bit of machinery for the plant—and many of these "bits" weighed thousands of pounds—was hauled by six horse teams over 30 miles of crowded hills. Much of this equipment was lowered by ropes over the precipitous walls of the Snake river canyon.

The tunnel was blasted out, piece by piece, from the top down; the reverse of the method employed in making the great Niagara tunnel. The interior was then concreted smoothly, so that it forms a circular shaft 14 feet in diameter, piercing the solid rock at an angle of 45 degrees.

Already the knell of sage brush and jack rabbits has struck in Snake river valley. April 1, 1906, the water was turned on 120,000 acres near Shoshone Falls. One hundred days later the reapers were at work gathering in the first crop.

The soil of these valleys is of volcanic ash and will produce 60 bushels of wheat to the acre! Or, if you prefer it, apples which bring four dollars a bushel in London. With all this gain, moreover, it is said that the Snake river has water enough for both purposes. It can irrigate its millions of acres and still form a cataract to see which is worth going hundreds of miles.

For the Woodwork.

Woodwork can be nicely cleaned with an equal mixture of turpentine and linseed (or old sweet oil). Shake well, apply with flannel rag, and rub well. Don't use too much of it.

Same Old Gag.

"Now this girl that Jiggins is going to marry," said the society editor. "We don't seem to be able to learn anything about her personal characteristics."

"Then just state that she can do wonders with a chaffing dish," said the managing editor, "and let it go at that."—Chicago Sun.

One Ship a Day.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day of the year.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, June 23.	
CATTLE—Fair to good	41 15 @ 43 00
COGS—Choice	5 00 @ 5 35
CALVES—Extra	6 25 @ 6 50
HOGS—Choice packers	6 55 @ 6 60
Mixed packers	6 50 @ 6 55
LAMBS—Spring extra	8 20 @ 8 35
FLOUR—Spring patent	4 55 @ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 mixed	53 @ 53 54
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 42
OATS—No. 2 mixed	62 @ 64
HAILEY—No. 2 spring	63 @ 68
HAY—Choice timothy	16 00 @ 16 50
PORK—Clear mess	18 75 @ 19 00
LARD—Prime steam	8 50 @ 8 55
BUTTER—Choice dairy	13 50 @ 13 55
Choice creamery	12 @ 12
APPLES—Choice, per bbl.	5 00 @ 5 00
POTATOES—New per bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
TOBACCO—New	5 50 @ 6 00
Old	5 50 @ 6 00

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 50 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	52 50 @ 57 14
No. 3 spring	83 @ 86
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32 50 @ 32 54
OATS—No. 2 mixed	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2 choice	61 @ 61 14
PORK—Mess, prime	17 15 @ 17 50
LARD—Prime steam	8 70 @ 8 70

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 90 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	56 14 @ 56 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32 50 @ 32 54
OATS—No. 2 mixed	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2 choice	61 @ 61 14
PORK—Mess, prime	17 15 @ 17 50
LARD—Prime steam	8 70 @ 8 70

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	56 14 @ 56 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32 50 @ 32 54
CATTLE—Steers	6 10 @ 6 25
HOGS—Good to choice	6 20 @ 6 35

LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	57 14 @ 57 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32 50 @ 32 54
OATS—No. 2 mixed	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2 choice	61 @ 61 14
LARD—Prime steam	8 70 @ 8 70

INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	5 15 @ 5 25
HOGS—Best grade	6 40 @ 6 05
SHEEP—Best grade	4 00 @ 4 15

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PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

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NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$20.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 3, and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

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We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. * inspection invited.

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BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Miss Marie Ponder is visiting her brother in West Virginia this week.

Miss Corwin leaves next Monday to spend the summer in her home in New Jersey.

Dan H. Breck was in town last week looking after his insurance "fences."

Dr. Hubbell preached to a full house at the Christian Church the morning of June 24th.

Mrs. Florence Gillin Durbin, formerly of Berea, now of Hornick, Iowa, is visiting the Misses Duncan.

Mrs. R. R. Coyle, of Sterling, Col., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Hays, for a month this summer.

Rev. J. G. Bow of Louisville filled the pulpit at the Baptist Church June 24th, both morning and evening.

M. J. Gabbard has returned to Indianapolis, Ind., from whence he came to attend the G. A. R. Encampment.

Mrs. Kate Tatum leaves Tuesday for Gallif, Tenn., where she will spend a few weeks with her sister and brother.

E. T. Fish broke his leg last Thursday night, just as he neared home. A frightened young horse caused the accident.

J. W. Williams has just procured the State license entitling him to sell patent medicines, paying therefor the sum of \$100.

E. T. Shearer, of Clark, Mo., born in Madison county, came back here last week with the home-coming boys, after an absence of 36 years.

Ernest Shockley is having his share of trouble now. Having but just recovered from a mashed finger, he is now at home with the mumps.

Mrs. Anna Jeff, of Elizabethtown, Tenn., came with the home-coming to visit her sister, Mrs. Lucy K. Flanery, and other relatives in old Kentucky.

Mrs. Reese, who came here a few weeks ago to attend the graduation of her grand daughter, Miss Liven-good, is sick, in the Ladies' Hall, but is recovering.

Rev. Isaac Messler and family, of McKee, were guests at Prof. Dodge's home last week Thursday on their way home from Chicago, New York and New Jersey.

The College Treasurer's office will not be open in the afternoon during vacation. From 9 to 12 each morning outside business will be attended to, but at no other time.

Some teachers and others from out of town are planning to spend their vacation here, and live in Ladies Hall. Some of them are already in residence there.

Bert Cornelius, who graduates from the Louisville Medical College next Saturday, the 30th, will doubtless return to Berea soon thereafter fully prepared to aid his fellows to work off many, if not all, of the ills to which flesh is heir.

Mrs. John J. Barton, of Sublette, Ill., was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. McLaren, last week. Miss Lena Clark, from the same town, an old friend of Mrs. McLaren, is still her guest.

Prof. Haynes and Prof. Hagerty of Ohio State University spent last Thursday with President Frost and are now taking a tour through the mountains with Frank Hays as a guide.

Messrs. Fellmy, Kinnard and Hoffman have returned from the Y.M.C.A. gathering at Asheville, N. C., and are enthusiastic over their trip. They will give the Citizen a full account of their experiences next week.

W. Gregg Hanson, of Telluride, Col., is visiting relatives in Berea after an absence of 21 years. Mr. Hanson is the eldest son of John G. Hanson, one of the founders of Berea College. He is engaged in mining.

Preaching at the Union Church next Sunday night at 7:15. The Christian Endeavor meets at the usual hour, 8:30, lasting three-quarters of an hour. This arrangement will be followed for the month of July.

Fannie Hatfield and her sister Laura will teach near Highland, Lincoln county, where they are now living, their father having moved there this spring. Laura and possibly Fannie will be in Berea again next winter.

B. E. Cartmell and wife, F. L. Fairchild and daughter Dorothy, and Major and Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor made a very enjoyable trip to Robe's mountain last Thursday afternoon, taking a picnic supper together in the summer house, and returning late at night.

Dr. Thomson, of the Union church, returned last week from his trip to Ohio, where he enjoyed the Oberlin Commencement very much. He expects his son home this week. Mrs. Thomson is visiting relatives in Cleveland and is not expected back for several weeks.

Secretary Gamble writes from New York to have the Citizen forwarded to him there for two weeks. He is having a very interesting time, leading the singing in evangelistic tent meetings there. Mrs. Gamble is in Berea. Her little baby, Mary, has been quite sick.

Director Rigby has received sad news of the accidental death of a child of his brother's, in his home near Mechanicsville, Iowa. He and Mrs. Rigby leave this week to spend some days with the home folks in Mechanicsville, and then to study for a time, probably, in Chicago. They return about September 1.

Wellington Patrick, a graduate of the Normal Department of Berea College in 1903, now a student and teacher at State College, has accepted a position as teacher in Magoffin county for part of the summer, and then goes to take charge of the North Middletown High School until school begins at Lexington next fall.

Prof. Miller, of Kentucky State College, is making Berea his headquarters for a few days while doing additional work on the geological survey.

Prof. and Mrs. Mason leave Thursday afternoon for an extended trip to the west, stopping a few days in Oklahoma City, Okla., and some weeks in Logan, Utah.

Foster Baker, of Van Wert, O., is spending a portion of the summer in Berea and vicinity. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, of Wallaceton, will have him with them most of the time, and when they can spare him, he will visit his aunt, Mrs. Fannie Demmon, here in Berea.

Miss Corwin, before coming to Berea, had been for some years a student at the New York State Library School at Albany, N. Y. She has just completed her work in this school, passing an examination in the same and receiving from them the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. The Citizen extends congratulations.

Capt. James West Post, G. A. R., meets on Saturday of this week, June 30. It is hoped that the old vets, with the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, may be permitted by the weather and other conditions to accept Professor and Mrs. Dodge's hospitality and eat an open-air dinner together on their ample grounds, under the shade of their beautiful trees.

Miss Cameron has received letters from Miss Welsh, who has attended the Wellesley Commencement, Miss Robinson, who has attended the Oberlin Commencement, and Miss Hendricks, who is enjoying a rest at her home in Woodstock, Ill. Miss Cameron leaves next Tuesday for her home in Newtown, Nova Scotia, where she remains through July and August.

Some time ago Supt. Edwards gave out a lot of flower and vegetable seeds to pupils of the Model Schools, and offered prizes to those obtaining the best results with them. Prof. Edwards has asked Mr. Will Flanery, superintendent of the College gardens, to act as judge in the contest. All who have flowers or vegetables which they wish to be considered in the awarding of these prizes should speak to Mr. Flanery about them.

Next Sunday there will be an all-day meeting at the Ferristown church, with the special object of raising two hundred dollars for plastering the church and furnishing it with pews. The members of the church have made splendid progress with their church house thus far. The old folks have been having a contest with the young folks to see which could raise the most money for the needed completion and furnishing of the church, and next Sunday will determine who comes out ahead. Last Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. Rigby formed a quartet with Miss Brode and Dr. Cook and sang for the Ferristown church. Dr. Cook preached as substitute for Mr. Hudson, who has left on his vacation.

The Social Event.

Early Wednesday morning, June 27th, it was evident that something unusual was about to happen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Branaman in the Central Hotel. The secret could not be kept much longer,—a wedding was at hand. John Robert Lyon, of Lynchburg, Va., had come to carry off as his bride, Ella Fabra Chastine, the beautiful niece of Mr. and Mrs. Branaman, who has been brought up from childhood by her uncle and aunt as a daughter. The officiating minister, Rev. Hugh McLellan, of the Disciples' Church in Richmond, had arrived the night before, that there might be no delay in the proceeding, and at about 10:00 a. m. came the event where the clasping of hands was the outward sign of the union of two hearts. The bride wore a charming dress of delicate cream ecollene trimmed with Irish lace, and carried a bunch of lovely bride roses tied with long loops of smilax. The groom was dressed in becoming black.

The groom was handsome and the bride lovely, and a simple but beautiful ceremony, performed while lamps and candles sent a soft glimmer on the graceful arch of flowers and cedar branches and the couple standing beneath it, was the appropriate climax of the morning's event. While the friends were pouring out their congratulations and good wishes, Mrs. Jim Stevens, who had been receiving the guests, served delicious

fruit punch in the hall. The invitations were limited to relatives and a few of the nearest friends, but the parlors of the hotel were taxed to hold those who desired to give their well-deserved congratulations to the groom and loving wishes of happiness to the bride. The happy pair left on the afternoon train for the north to take their honeymoon trip to Washington, Niagara Falls, and other points of interest in the north-east. All acquaintances of the young people wish them deep and abiding happiness. The Citizen extends congratulations.

THE AMERICAN BOY

By LUCY K. FLANERY.

A great many funny things have been said and written about young America, but to sum up the reality is an interesting problem, and apparently quite inexhaustible. "Tis true, 'tis pity and pity 'tis true" that the genus boy has almost become an extinct feature of the twentieth century. The reasonless Herod of modern progression has slain not only the first-born but the whole family of boys, and developed in their stead a kind of hybrid specimen of juvenile Methuselah,—a creature who smokes, wears glasses, and knickerbockers,—an abnormal antithesis, who talks knowingly on all subjects, often disputing with the wise men in the temple of learning. Could dear old Whittier have witnessed the metamorphosis of his Barefoot Boy, "With his turned-up pantaloons, and his merry whistled tunes," into the ball pitcher, the athletic or the scientific and classical bookworm of the present day, the theory that "Men are but boys of a larger growth," would seem a fulfilled prophecy. But I am glad to know that there are some exceptions. Once in a while we meet a real live boy, one of the jolly old-fashioned kind, and, oh, how refreshing, like a bunch of daisies by the roadside, left by the grazing herd.

I have among my acquaintance a boy of this type, a ruddy, sturdy fellow with a promise of true manliness in his figure. Happier with his chums at school and home than in the parlor with the girls, carefully polite in his own home, he shows that his best manners are not hermetically sealed, when in the presence of mother and sister. Just watch him through manhood, and witness the happy fruition of this bud of promise. I think of another chap or chappie who simply can't and won't be a boy. I don't believe he has ever been a boy in its truest and sweetest sense. His companions are all years older than himself, he is ever ready to give his parents advice. They are designated as the "old man" and the "old lady," their ideas are so antiquated and foggy that he could not for a moment heed their counsel. At an early period in life he regards himself in the light of an agriculturist and puts in a good crop of wild oats, thereby favoring the predictions of his female relations, that he would certainly end his earthly career on the gallows. As if to complete the category of his misfortunes he falls in love; Cincinnatus-like he now reverses his occupations and takes to writing poetry of the "rose-red and violet-blue" kind. Now isn't it pitiful that a boy should grow impatient of the sweetest and happiest period of existence.

Unwise parents and guardians are too often to blame for the misconceptions of the true manliness in boys. Thus conversation in the presence of little Tommie or Sammie is often the very dreg of imbecility; what he does say, can say, does do, or can do, is repeated so often in the presence of visitors that he is taught to regard himself as a very important personage and being a true imitator, and born with an innate desire to be a man, he begins to pattern after his father, whether he be a hump backed Vulcan or double-faced Janus, whether he be addicted to tobacco, stimulants or profanity. The boy takes him for his classical prototype. As a result of this kind of training the boys often regard their mothers as weak, and deem it a weakness on their part to be kind or polite to girls or cats. Hence they are rude to sisters, disrespectful to mothers, and barbarous to cats; but to dogs never. By some mysterious law of nature the boy and dog are always "hail fellow, well met." Possibly there is a subconsciousness, a secret telepathy, in their unuttered affections. As the boy looks into the clear uplifted eyes of the dog he seems to say: "Nobody cares for us; we are not appreciated,—pensioners on others' bounty we are, passed the stray bones and crumbs as a recompense for chores. But we are pals; we are going to stand by each other, and if transmigration of souls be true we will meet in the beyond."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

In hemming new table linen, to avoid breaking needles rub the under edge of the hem with soap; the needle will then pull through easily.

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Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

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Suggestions—Tooth brushes, powder or paste. Toilet soap in metal cases or otherwise, hair and cloth brushes, toilet waters and perfumes, combs, sponges, safety razors, shaving materials, headache tablets, smelling salts, talcum powder, chamois skins, foot-ease, corn plasters, etc. Let us show you.

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.25 Cent Straw Hats, Special Sale price	.19 cts.
.50 " " " " " "	.39 "
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\$1.00 " " " " " "	.79 "
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1.50 " " " " " "	\$1.19
2.00 " " " " " "	1.58
2.50 " " " " " "	1.79

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THE RAILROAD RATE BILL

Synopsis of the Important Provisions of the New Law.

The Term Common Carriers Includes Railroads, Express Companies, Sleeping Car Companies and Pipe Lines—Passes May Be Issued to Railroad Employees—Authority of Commission to Fix Rates.

Washington.—The following is a synopsis of the important sections of the railroad rate bill.

Section one makes the law apply to corporations or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodities, except water, by pipe line, to those engaged in transportation of passengers or property by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, between states.

"Common Carriers" Defined.

The term common carrier is described as follows:

The term "common carrier," as used in this act, shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term "railroad," as used in this act, shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement or lease, and shall also include all switches, spurs, tracks, and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

What Passes May Be Issued.

The section relative to the issuing of railway passes is as follows:

A no-carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall hereafter, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation for passengers, except to its officers, agents, employees, surgeons, physicians, actual and bona fide officers, and members of their immediate families; to ministers of religion, local and traveling secretaries of Young Men's Christian associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and benevolent institutions; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the national homes or state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers and of soldiers' and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, under arrangements with boards of managers, and female nurses that served during the civil war; to ex-union soldiers and sailors and ex-confederate soldiers; and to owners and caretakers of livestock when traveling with such stock or when going to point of shipment or returning from point of delivery.

Exceptions to the Rule.

Provided, that this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents and employees of carriers, and members of their immediate families, nor to prohibit any carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or other calamitous visitations, nor prevent such carrier from giving free or reduced transportation to laborers transported to any place for the purpose of supplying any demand for labor at such place.

Cannot Own Coal Mines.

All common carriers are prohibited from transporting from one state to another any article manufactured, mined or produced by the carrier or under its authority, and owned wholly or in part by the carrier; except that pipe-lines operated by oil companies may transport their own commodities as well as those offered for transportation by competitors.

Section 2 amends section 6 of the present law so as to make it obligatory on the part of carriers to file with the commission and keep open to the public schedules showing all rates, fares and charges between different points on their own route and points on other routes, when a through rate is made, and no change should be made in these rates without giving 30 days notice of change. It also provides for the filing of all contracts and agreements between different lines.

Penalties Are Provided.

The penalties provided for violation of these rates are as follows:

That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states," approved February 19, 1903, be amended so as to read as follows:

The willful failure upon the part of any carrier subject to said acts to file

and publish the tariffs or rates and charges as required by said acts, or strictly to observe such tariffs until changed according to law, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the corporation offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense; and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to offer, grant or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect to the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereto whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier, as is required by said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereto, or whereby any other advantage is given or discrimination is practiced.

Every person or corporation who shall offer, grant or give, or solicit, accept, or receive any such rebates, concession, or discrimination shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000; provided, that any person, or any officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, or the act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereto, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Every violation of this section shall be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed, or through which the transportation may have been conducted; and whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Authorized to Fix Rates.

Section 15 authorizes the interstate commerce commission to fix rates as follows:

Sec. 4. That section 15 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. That the commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act, or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates, or charges whatsoever, demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged; and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation, to the extent to which the commission find the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall conform to the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than 30 days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Any person, corporation, or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom, as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property from one state, territory, or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States or foreign country, who shall knowingly and willfully, by employee, agent, officer or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any

sum of money, or any other valuable consideration, as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property, as fixed by the schedules of rates provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district where such offense was committed, in addition to any other penalties provided by this act, be subjected to a fine equal to three times the sum of money so received or accepted, and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and in the trial for such offense, all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action may be considered, and the said fine shall be three times the total amount of money or three times the total value of such considerations so received or accepted, as the case may be; provided, that the foregoing penalties shall not apply to rebates or considerations received prior to the passage and approval of this act.

In addition to the above the commission is empowered to make joint rates.

Orders of the Commission.

Any carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of section 15 of this act, shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$5,000 for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense.

Provision for Court Review.

The court-review provision of the bill is as follows:

If any carrier fails or neglects to obey any order of the commission, other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, any party injured thereby, or the commission in its own name, may apply to the circuit court in the district where such carrier has its principal operating office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order shall happen, for an enforcement of such order. Such application shall be by petition, which shall state the substance of the order and the respect in which the carrier has failed of obedience, and shall be served upon the carrier in such manner as the court may direct, and the court shall prosecute such inquiries and make such investigations, through such means as it shall deem needful in the ascertainment of the facts at issue or which may arise upon the hearing of such petition. If, upon such hearing as the court may determine to be necessary, it appears that the order was lawfully made and duly served, and that the carrier is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction, or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such carrier, its officers, agents or representatives, from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it, or them, obedience to the same; and in the enforcement of such process the court shall have those powers ordinarily exercised by it in compelling obedience to its writs of injunction and mandamus.

From any action upon such petition on appeal shall lie by either party to the supreme court of the United States, and in such court the case shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal causes, but such appeal shall not vacate or suspend the order appealed from.

The so-called Allison provision provides that all cases for the annulling of a rate as made by the commission should be brought in the district where the carrier against whom such order of requirement may have been made has its principal office.

Other provisions of the bill provide that the commission shall be empowered to require annual reports from all common carriers, and providing that such reports shall be of the fullest character; giving the commission at all times access to the books of common carriers, heavy penalties are enjoined for false entries in accounts. A fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term of two years, or both, is decreed for any examiner who shall wrongfully divulge information acquired through examinations of accounts. Circuit and district courts are to have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus compelling common carriers to obey the orders of the commission. Bills of lading are to be issued by any common carrier accepting goods for transportation, making railroad companies liable for loss or damage done in transit over their or any other line. The commission is empowered to employ special agents or examiners with full powers.

This act takes effect and is in force from and after its passage.

The interstate commerce commission will consist of seven members, who shall draw salaries of \$10,000 per annum each.

WILL VISIT PANAMA.

President Roosevelt to Personally Inspect the Canal Zone.

Chairman Shonts, of the Canal Commission, May Also Go Along—The Itinerary Is Now Being Arranged.

Washington.—President Roosevelt is going to Panama next November, and if, as the result of his visit, swift progress is not made in the construction of the canal, there will be some quiet changes in the personnel of the government force engaged in that great undertaking. Secretary of War Taft, under whose supervision the interoceanic waterway is being built, will accompany him.

Many people doubtless will gasp when they read this news, but to those who know how full of surprises the president is it will not be such a severe mental jolt. The president wants the canal built as rapidly as possible. He has never been to the isthmus, and consequently has no personal knowledge of the conditions under which the immense force is working. Therefore, what is more natural than for him to make up his mind to go down and find out for himself? That is the Rooseveltian way, and that is all there is to it.

The president will be setting a precedent in leaving the confines of the country over which he presides as chief magistrate, but that does not matter to him. Since he has been in the white house Mr. Roosevelt has smashed and created more precedents than any of his predecessors. Precedents do not worry him any more than conventionalities. He will travel in a warship, probably the best in the navy then in home waters, and probably be escorted by one or two others, at least part of the way, if not the entire distance. The president actually went outside the country when he returned by sea from New Orleans last year, but this time he will go to a foreign land situated a long distance from his own.

At Panama he will make a personal inspection of the canal route and the work already done. When he returns to Washington and sends his annual message to congress, he will be able to discuss that momentous subject in a manner more comprehensive than ever before. The president has a habit of getting his information first hand. Last fall, in order to ascertain how a submarine torpedo boat behaved when in action, he spent an hour or two aboard the Plunger in Long Island Sound, near his home at Oyster Bay. The country's mouth opened wide in amazement and awe when the newspapers printed the story next day. Scores of incidents, many equally startling, could be related in order to show this refreshing trait of his.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

Norwegian-American Delegation Spent Twenty-Five Minutes at Court.

Trondhjem, Norway.—The plans for receiving the Norwegian American delegations having been changed, King Haakon and Queen Maud received the several delegations combined. The entire court was present. The pilgrims from the United States spent 25 minutes with the king and queen.

Dr. Daae, of Chicago, first read an address congratulating King Haakon on his ascension to the throne and expressing assurances of the affection of Norwegians in America for Norway. He then handed the king the address engrossed on parchment. King Haakon thanked the delegations, saying he was fully aware of the value to Norway of the moral support of Norwegians in America and that it helped him when entering upon the duties of his office to know that he had their friendship and moral support. He also expressed his gratification for the kindly sentiment of Americans.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan left Trondhjem for North Cape.

AUTOMOBILE OVERTURNED.

Gasoline Exploded and Roasted a Woman To Death.

Los Angeles, Cal.—In the overturning of an automobile running at 60 miles an hour in Pasadena and the subsequent explosion of the engine, Mrs. J. J. Cordor was pinned under the machine and roasted to death. John Henderson, the chauffeur, was so badly burned he probably will die, and Mrs. Ella May Morris, an artist from Pueblo, Col., was also burned and bruised.

One Case of Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, La.—One case of yellow fever was reported at the Mississippi river quarantine station, 37 miles below New Orleans. This is the first case of yellow fever reported in Louisiana this year by the state board of health. The patient is a Cuban sailor who arrived at quarantine on June 18 on the steamer Holstein from Havana.

Released on Bond.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Judge Jones, of the circuit court, has approved the \$25,000 bond upon which the state supreme court ordered that Mrs. Kaufmann, accused of the murder of Agnes Polreis, her servant, should be released from jail.

Shower of Green Frogs.

Alton, Ill.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a gale, swept over Alton and a deluge of little green frogs was precipitated. They fell so plentifully that thousands were hopping around the streets.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

RATES REDUCED.

The State Railroad Commission Makes Its Report.

Frankfort, Ky., June 21.—The state railroad commission announced its ruling in the matter of freight rate regulation, which has been under investigation for six months past. The opinion of the commission sustains the contentions of shippers in all sections of the state that they have been discriminated against and that the entire state has suffered.

Taking the Louisville & Nashville Co. as a basis, it operating the greatest number of miles of road in the state, the commission orders a reduction of its mileage scale by 25 per cent. on all classes of freight on the main stem, the Knoxville division and the Cumberland Valley division, in order to bring the rate to that in effect on the Kentucky Central & Lexington division.

KENTUCKY CLUB WOMEN.

They Hold Interesting Session at Mt. Sterling.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 23.—The State Federation of Women's clubs opened with the first vice president, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, of Cynthiana, in the chair. Mrs. James A. Leach, of Louisville, discussed the topic, "Helpful Hints For Club Members," which was responded to in short talks by a large number of the delegates. After a spirited debate by delegates from several points Shelbyville was selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Louisville; first vice president, Mrs. James A. Mitchell, Cynthiana; second vice president, Mrs. Mary Winn Lockridge, Mt. Sterling; corresponding secretary, Miss Lula M. Bred, Louisville; recording secretary, Miss Caroline Berry, Lexington; treasurer, Mrs. Letcher Riker, Harrodsburg; auditor, Miss Lula Lindsey, Frankfort; general federation secretary, Miss Luella Boyd, Covington.

KENTUCKY EDUCATORS

Elect New Officers and Decide to Meet Next Year in Winchester.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 22.—The Kentucky Educational association adjourned to meet at Winchester, Ky., next year. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of three members as a commission to reorganize and incorporate the association. Dr. George Ramsey, of Lexington, was appointed to succeed M. O. Winfrey as president of the committee. The officers elected were: Caradale Hamlett, of Hopkinsville, president, and Mrs. Cora Wilson Smith, of Morehead; H. C. McKee, of Frankfort, and H. H. Cherry, of this city, as vice presidents. T. W. Vinson, of Lexington, was elected secretary, and I. H. Boothe, of Olive Hill, treasurer.

SEIZED PORK LOINS

And Sent Them to the Fertilizer Works.

Louisville, Ky., June 21.—Dr. S. A. Bradley, local live stock and meat inspector, caused to be seized and sent to a fertilizer works 2,400 pounds of pork loins held in cold storage. The officials of the storage company refused to state to whom the pork belonged.

Kidnaped Baby Girl.

Lexington, Ky., June 22.—The kidnapping of his baby girl by Vincent O. Roberts, at Santa Monica, Cal., several days ago, caused somewhat of a flutter in this city, where Roberts and his wife formerly lived. Mrs. Roberts went to California several months ago to buy a home and Roberts followed six weeks ago and joined his wife in Santa Monica.

Think Willis the Man.

Dover, Ky., June 23.—It is thought that R. H. Willis stole the harness he sold in Covington from farmers in this section. Mr. Devore, George Schubert and Harry Smoot, each of whom lost a set of buggy harness, left for Covington to take a look at the harness Willis had, and if they can identify them he will be brought here.

Appointed Judge.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23.—Gov. Beckham appointed John M. Lassing, of Boone county, to the vacancy on the court of appeals bench, created by the resignation of Jude Paynter. Judge Lassing is at present judge of the 15th judicial district.

Served With Distinction.

Campbellsville, Ky., June 22.—Capt. R. E. Jeter, 86, who served with distinction in the federal army, is dead. He was the promoter and did more to have the branch railroad from Lebanon to Greensburg built than any other two men. He was a grand old man.

To Succeed Wood.

Frankfort, Ky., June 22.—Gov. Beckham appointed D. A. McCandless, of Hart county, to succeed the late David G. Wood, as commonwealth's attorney of the Tenth circuit court district of Kentucky.

ABSENCE OF SIGNAL LIGHT

Led To Discovery of Robbery of Railroad Station Agent.

Brent, Ky., June 23.—The absence of a signal light in front of the C. & O. railroad station at Brent, Ky., led to the discovery that the telegraph operator, W. E. Lawwill, had been chloroformed, bound and gagged by men who stole \$55. Lawwill has been working on the C. & O. for about six weeks. He had been in charge of the station in Brent for about two weeks. Soon after the news of the hold-up was telephoned to the C. & O. authorities several of their detectives were placed upon the case and immediately sent to the scene.

ABNER AND SMITH.

Alleged Assassins Are Under Arrest At Last.

Lexington, Ky., June 23.—John Smith and John Abner, alleged to have been employed to assassinate Dr. Cox, the Jackson physician, who was shot, have been arrested, after eluding the officers for months. The men were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Shade Fugate. They had come within a mile of town and then sent for Fugate. The men were taken before County Judge Taulbee. County Attorney Hagins announced that the state was not ready to proceed with the trial. Judge Taulbee passed the case, in the meantime ordering the men to jail.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Infuriated Citizens Threaten Summary Vengeance.

Lexington, Ky., June 21.—John Thornton and George Holly, negroes, were saved from the hands of infuriated citizens on the Richmond pike by the arrival of County Detective J. Waller Marshall. The negroes had been terrorizing the people along the road for several days. They appeared at the home of George Bently, a farmer, and threatened his young daughter, Rose. Detective Marshall brought the negroes to jail, and they were indicted.

OFFICIALS CLASH.

The Governor May Interfere With the Magistrate.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—Servile work on Sunday is to be forbidden. The state statute will be enforced by Magistrate F. J. Hoffman and his constable, Robert Bartholomew, of the Second magisterial district. The governor has sent a telegram stating that he would use the pardoning power to prevent any magistrate making the saloon-closing law odious. Trouble is expected between the chief executive and the magistrate.

Railway Policemen.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23.—Upon the recommendation of the railroad officials, and in pursuance of an act of the last legislature, Gov. Beckham appointed the following railroad policemen: T. R. Griffin, of Somerset; T. A. Cunningham, of Williamstown; J. H. Crane, of Lexington; G. T. Helm, of Danville, and G. T. Morrow, of Somerset, for the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

Illegal Distilling.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—Peter Bitzer, a saloonkeeper at Twelfth and Grayson streets, and his son, Clarence Bitzer, were arrested in connection with the seizure of the Cane Run vinegar works. Peter Bitzer is charged with having illegally retailed and distilled whisky.

Editor Slugged.

Lexington, Ky., June 21.—Louis Pilcher, a noted Kentucky journalist, was the victim of an assault by highwaymen near the Southern depot. He was not able to cope with the combined strength of the two footpads, who attacked him. Pilcher is editor of the Nicholasville Democrat.

Struck By Pay Car.

Bridwell, Ky., June 20.—Grover Lankford, 22 years old, single, employed by the I. C. R. R. Co. as bridge carpenter at East Cairo, Ky., was struck by a pay car and killed. He lived at Huntington, Tenn.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., June 21.—Five hundred and ten hds of burley were offered on the breaks at prices varying from \$5.80 to \$14.50. One hundred and thirty-six hds of dark were offered at prices varying from \$4.80 to \$7.50.

Wants To Be Clerk.

Frankfort, Ky., June 21.—W. B. O'Connell, of Montgomery county, now chief deputy in the clerk's office of the court of appeals, has announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for clerk of the court of appeals.

Dropped Out of Sight.

Cloverport, Ky., June 23.—An unknown man, about 45 years old, supposed to be insane, after running through the woods, ran into a cave near Tar Springs, and dropped into a pit, the bottom of which has never been found.

Redwine Resigns.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23.—The resignation of Judge David B. Redwine as a member of the state board of control for charitable institutions, has been received at the state executive office and been accepted by the governor.

Not So Foolish.

"I can't understand why men drink whisky," she said. "Does it quench thirst?" "Of course not," he replied. "If it did why wouldn't be foolish enough to drink it."—Chicago Daily News.

Neutralized.

He—Gracious! Did you notice the terrible smell that automobile made that went by a little while ago? She—No, dear; I was peeling onions for dinner then.—Yonkers Statesman.

Unfortunate.

First Merchant—Well, cheer up, old duck! You never know your luck. Second Ditto—That's a fact, I don't believe I've ever seen mine. First Merchant—Always out, I s'pose?

Head on a Pivot.

"The trouble is she's too fond of talking behind her back." "Behind whose back?" "Her own. She's a regular rubber-neck."—Philadelphia Press.

Explanation.

Myer—Your friend Cutter always speaks well of everybody. Gyer—Mere word of habit. Myer—How's that? Gyer—He used to carve epitaphs on tombstones.—Chicago Daily News.

Certainly Took It.

Redd—How did the horse take the hurdle today? Greege—All right. He took it about 20 yards with him.—Yonkers Statesman.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY. HICKORY PLAINS

June 25.—Mrs. Fred Johnson spent a few days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harris.—Miss Iola Harris spent Sunday night with Miss Maggie Adams.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Maupin were the guests last Sunday of Will Smith and family at Whites Station.—Mrs. Alice Clark of Wallacetown was the guest over Saturday of Miss Maggie Adams.—Miss Bettie M. Herndon is visiting relatives in Boyle county.—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, of Sherley, Ill., visited Mr. and Mrs. Lee Maupin at Whites Station last week.—Miss Maggie Adams and Mr. Willie Pritchett went to the Glades Sunday night and attended the Christian Endeavor.—Mr. R. R. Harris and family moved to Berea last week.—Messrs. R. R. Harris, Boast More, James Anderson, their families and Mrs. Kiz Cornelison and son Paul went to Slate Lick Sunday.—Miss Nellie Isaacs spent Saturday night with Miss Iola Harris.—Mrs. Eli Cornelison, Jr., is expecting her cousin, Miss Harper Bogie, of Missouri, today.—Harbor Smith, together with his aunts, Mrs. Cole of Colorado, and Mrs. Jones of Illinois, has been visiting in Boyle county the past week.—Mrs. Jim Davis and children, of Paint Lick, were the guests of Mrs. Joe Maupin over Saturday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. ROCKFORD

June 19.—M. B. McGuire who has been sick is some better.—Egbert Anderson of Yarnallton, Ky., visited his sister, Mrs. J. W. Todd, Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Virginia Martin and Annie McGuire visited Mae Todd Saturday night.—Mr. T. C. Viars went to Berea Monday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Richmond, Ky., visited Mr. T. C. Viars Sunday.—Sunday school at Seaford Cane is progressing nicely.—Harve and N. E. Anderson visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. R. L. Anglin, of Climax, visited friends near this place Sunday.—Mrs. Nora McGuire visited Mrs. Janie McCracken Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Reecie Todd, who has been visiting relatives near Richmond, returned home Saturday.—Miss Virginia Payne of Disputanta visited her cousin Miss Mattie McGuire Thursday night.

June 25.—Miss Mattie McGuire is visiting friends near Disputanta this week.—William Bryant, of Cartersville, Ky., attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Taylor Abney and wife visited J. J. Martin and wife Sunday.—Rettie McCollum visited Bertha Rich Saturday and Sunday.—Ely Bullen, who has been sick, is out again.

CONWAY.

June 25.—Miss Gertie Pullens has been sick for the past two weeks. She is improving.—Mrs. W. M. Coffee has returned from Fairland, Ill., where she has spent three weeks with her daughter.—We had a storm in this part of the country, Saturday, which did great damage.—J. C. Bullen visited relatives on Clear Creek Sunday evening.—R. E. Maye was at Conway Sunday.—N. S. Berry visited John Coffee of Wildie Sunday.—James Wolf and his brother Tom of Wildie attended singing at Seaford Cane Sunday evening.—H. H. Wood of Wildie called on relatives at Conway Sunday.

DISPUTANTA.

June 25.—There was Sunday school at Clear Creek Sunday.—Elijah Abney, of Brush Creek, is visiting friends on Clear Creek.—Mollie and Lizzie America and Lulu Owens visited their sister, Mrs. Chas. Drew, of Johnetta.—Mrs. Abney visited her father last week at Brush Creek.—Taylor Anglin, of Climax, spent Sunday with Reuben Abney.—There were several from here who attended the celebration at Berea last Saturday and say they had a fine time.—Born to James Cope and wife a girl.

CLIMAX.

June 25.—Last Saturday we had the most violent storm ever witnessed by your correspondent in Kentucky. Strong trees and fences were blown down, barns unroofed, etc. The ground is very wet and farmers are late.—Supt. Ballard was through here last week on business.—Hon. J. L. Chasteen, of Loveland, Colo., who has been gone 40 years, visited his many relatives here last week. He has not seen any of them in that time except one sister. He says that the old home and the people do not look anything like what he expected.—W. J. Chasteen and Oscar went to Mt. Vernon Sunday.—Several people from Climax attended church at New Hope Sunday.—Lester Clark of Disputanta, visited his uncle, Jasper

Bowman, near here, Saturday and Sunday.—Some of our neighbors are killing their dogs on account of the dog law.—Teachers are all getting ready to attend the teachers' institute which begins at Mt. Vernon July 2, and all seem to be rejoicing over the fact that they will be allowed time for attending.—Mrs. Laura Scott has more young turkeys than any one we have seen.—Mrs. Emma Gatlin and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith visited Mrs. Nannie Chasteen last week.—We hope our neighbors will subscribe for The Citizen.

JACKSON COUNTY. HUGH.

June 25.—Crops in this vicinity are doing finely. Grace Parks and her brother visited Mrs. Levi Powell Sunday.—W. R. Bengie and son went to Richmond on business, Saturday.—George Bengie and sister were guests at Solon Azbill's home Sunday night.—The families of Steve Engle and Mrs. Jordan visited Mrs. Robert Hale a week ago Saturday night.—Alex. Perry of this place and Mary Marr of Double Lick were married June 19th, we wish them a long and happy life.—George Combs, John Hale and Chester Parks of Mote visited George Bengie Saturday night.—Mrs. Alice Stewart, of California, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, Mrs. Mary Powell, Alex. Perry and wife and Robert Hale and family were entertained at Robert Bengie's home Sunday.—Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter are visiting her parents here.—Brother Parsons will preach at the Lawley Fork school house on July 7th, everybody is invited to come.—Mrs. Alice Stewart, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale and Mrs. Alice Bengie are visiting Mrs. Ramsey at McKee this week.

EVERGREEN.

June 19.—We are having lots of rain, but crops are doing fine.—Married last Thursday, Mrs. Alpha Amyx and Joseph Smith. Mary Morris, Ellie Perry, Florence Durham and Tiny Williams were among those present at the ceremony.—Old uncle Jacob Lake and Wm. Lake are very ill.—Mrs. Catherine McCollum visited her daughter, Mrs. Ollie Calahan Sunday.—Amos McCollum was the guest of Joel Lake Sunday.—Cash Griffon and M. J. Rose have gone into the cross-tie business.—Will Beck is ready for his oat harvest.—Louis Griffon has quit dealing in hogs this year.

SAND GAP.

June 18.—Mrs. J. R. Durham is on the sick list, but is slowly recovering.—Uncle Shelton Harrison is seriously ill and recovery is doubtful.—Many of this vicinity attended Commencement and G. A. R. Encampment at Berea.—Hon. Godfrey Rader and wife of McKee passed through here yesterday on their way home from Louisville, where they had been attending home-coming week.—Emma Johnson, our former teacher, recently paid an extended visit to friends and pupils here. Miss Johnson is an unusually bright and cheerful lady, and we are all glad indeed to welcome her again.—Last Thursday the wedding bells rang out in token of the uniting of Valentine Williams and Martha Durham. The groom is a handsome and intelligent young farmer, and the son of James Williams of this place, and the bride is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Durham of Kerby Knob. This wedding is considered the swiftest affair of the season, and their many friends wish them great success and happiness.—Maggie Durham and brother Jesse visited relatives on Chestnut Flat Saturday and Sunday.—James Durham has returned from Lancaster, where he has been visiting relatives.—Mrs. Frank Jones of Kerby Knob visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hurley, of this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Chas. and Edward Durham attended church at Clover Bottom Sunday.—Sherman Durham visited relatives on Dry Fork Sunday.—A. P. Gabbard and wife attended the G. A. R. Encampment at Berea last week.—Subscribe for The Citizen and get the news.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

June 26.—The school at Burning Springs begins on July 9th, with Professor Brock and Miss Haagen as teachers. Everybody is preparing to have his children attend school and a large number is expected.—Prof. Holcomb, of Okmulgee, I. T., is now visiting friends at Burning Springs. He is a former teacher of this place, and visited the new school building, looked through the library, and seemed delighted with the changes that have recently been made. He is also a former teacher of Berea College. Prof. Holcomb says he has just had the pleasure of visiting Louisville during the home-coming week.—Prof. Brock has been very

busy for the last week, making some changes at the school building, getting ready for school.—Rev. Jones of Jackson county held a revival during last week; the attendance was very good indeed.—Quite a number of people from here attended the picnic at Spring Town Saturday. Dinner was spread for everybody. They also had fine music by the band, and all reported a swell time.—Mr. Henry and Gilbert Maggard, dentists of this place, have now gone to Hyden, to do dental work during this month. They seem to be very successful in the business.—A girl was born to the wife of Dr. Hornsby. Both the father and mother are greatly pleased; it is the thirteenth in number.—John Smith, a well known farmer of this place, is through working his crops, and has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, to work during the summer.—J. L. Rawlings, a merchant of this place, has just returned from Knoxville, where he has been purchasing goods for the season.—Mrs. Bob Thompson of Manchester, is visiting her parents, J. L. Rawlings and wife, of this place.—John D. Rawlings lost a fine horse last week, he was offered \$125 for him just a few days before he died. Mr. Rawlings seems to be very unlucky, as this is the second horse that has died within the last year.—Martin McCreary has enrolled his name in the teacher's list this year. He is a promising young man, and we are sure he will make a successful teacher.—Simon G. Muncy, a former student of Berea College, is now visiting his relatives and friends here. He is in Uncle Sam's service and stationed at Kansas City, Mo.—John Rawlings returned Saturday from a visit at Sextons Creek.—Sunday night Burning Springs was visited by a severe rain storm, during which lightning traveled along the pipe line and set fire to the famous gas well. After a spirited fight for an hour, the flames were extinguished, much to the joy of all.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD.

June 24.—All growing crops were much refreshed last week with a good rain.—Allen Davidson, of Eversole, was here last Sunday.—The noise of the "old Pharoah plague" has disappeared.—Mrs. Lincoln Bolin, of Eversole, is in the photograph business.—Walter Reynolds, of Lebanon, Ohio, is here on a short visit and will take his plunder and make his home there for a while.—The youngest daughter of Mr. Mose McIntosh, of Cow Creek, was recently found dead in his well.—Hon. T. P. Gabbard and Miss Amanda Moore, both of Cow Creek, were recently united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard were both former students of Berea, Mr. Gabbard also being teacher for one year. Taylor is now representative from this district. Many friends give them kind wishes for their future welfare and prosperity in life.—Rev. George Miller was to preach at this place last Sunday but failed to make his appearance. Rev. App Murrel, an old man in his seventies, was present and spoke for a short while.—Isaac Clouse and his partner, Mr. Oliver, were here last week giving religious entertainments with their magic lantern. They gave an entertainment at the school house at this place last Saturday night, showing many scenes from Christ's life and of the holy land which were very interesting. Rev. Clouse preached on Sunday night at the home of George W. Gabbard. On Monday night they went on to Cow Creek and other places to hold entertainments.

RICETOWN.

June 23.—Farmers are getting along well with their crops and some are through, while others are preparing to "lay by."—Eugene Garrett was at Booneville Friday and Saturday, during examination days.—Tom Bowman, of Buck Creek, visited Arthur Garrett last Saturday and Sunday. He brought his camera and made some pictures for the young folks at Sunday school.—Letcher Gabbard took the examination again and raised his grade from an average of 85 to 88 and a fraction. He was not satisfied with his grade the first time and determined to do better the second.—Mike Gabbard and son Chester, who now reside in Berea, made a short visit to Owsley last week. Mr. Gabbard expects to make Berea his home for some time.—Stephen Baker, of this place, has been arrested and taken off, charged with having made and passed counterfeit money. It is a plain case against Baker, as he had passed several ten dollar bills and his utensils and paint with which he did the work were found in his barn.—Some of the boys of this and adjoining places are planning to go to Ohio to work after they are through with their crops, as it is said that better wages are offered at Hamilton and King's Mills than they can find elsewhere.—Rev. Jim Creech filled his appointment at this place Friday night, and preached an interesting sermon.—Clouse and Oliver's religious shows or magic lantern entertainments were exhibited at Grassy Branch last Friday night and at the lower school house Saturday night. Mr. Clouse

also preached at Grassy Branch Sunday morning after Sunday school.—Our Sunday school is in a very thriving condition now and we feel that our work is not in vain, as we see the crowds of young children with happy, beaming faces come in and take their places and their good lessons and ready answers show that they have some interest in their work.—Our debating is still being carried on and the stirring orations that are given by some of the members show that they are progressing finely.—Some of our young teachers are preparing to commence school the first of July. Then is the happy time for our young people, as school days are considered by many the happiest ones of life as well as the most beneficial.

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON.

June 25.—The farmers here have begun to harvest their wheat, which is somewhat light this year.—Cherries and raspberries are quite plentiful here this year, selling for seven and ten cents a quart.—Ed Moore, who has been employed by the Champion Paper Co. recently, was called to his home in Jackson county, Ky., last week to see his wife, who is sick.—O. M. Reynolds and wife have returned home from Berea, where they attended the G. A. R. Encampment. They say they would have enjoyed it better had they been well.—Leonard Eckert and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a 9 pound girl at their home. The reader will not wonder at Mr. Eckert's broad smiles when he learns that this is their first. He and his wife were residents of Newport, Ky.—A fine boy was also born to Granville Johnson and wife, of Kentucky. With these Kentuckians and a few others like your correspondent, Grand View addition to Hamilton will have a pretty fair population, all coming from the old Blue Grass state.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley P. Reynolds and baby Ruby, have returned from Fresno City, Cal., bringing Mrs. Reynolds' sister with them. They spent last Sunday afternoon with Meredith Gabbard and family; at present they are staying with Mr. Reynolds' father.—We are surprised as well as sorry to learn of the departure of our worthy editor, Mr. Tupper, but welcome our new editor, Dr. Cook, and wish them both success in their new fields of duty. We realize the fact that the editor's place is like the country school teacher's, "one is never given credit for what he does."

ILLINOIS NEWS.

TUSCULA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

June 18.—We have been having some rainy weather here but the farmers are all at work again.—The Misses Della and Hattie Heacock were visitors at Arthur Sunday.—Mrs. Milt Eulaw was shopping in Tuscola Saturday.—There will be an ice cream supper at Bourbon Saturday night.—Nannie VanWinkle visited Bessie Martin Sunday.—J. W. Martin spent Sunday in Newman.—Buel Martin and W. H. Day from Camargo drove to town Saturday night.—John Foster and Bess Campbell drove through Bourbon Sunday.—Nellie Martin visited Bessie Martin Sunday. The Picklin Band boys expect to give another ice cream supper Saturday night.

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